

Re:

George S. Schuyler



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

*(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler
and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of
The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)*

Several lengthy and, in some instances, vituperative letters, have reached me from persons incensed because of my recent remarks about Negro leadership in general, with particular reference to the March on Washington Movement and the NAACP. It is paradoxical that those who are most ready with criticism of men and measures are most deeply wounded when anybody dares to critically analyze the individuals and movements in which they are deeply interested. Since none of us is perfect, it stands to reason that we must all be imperfect in varying degrees, so it would be in order for all of these emotional disciples to practice humility.

* * *

Violent exception has been taken to my statement that the continued demand of the March on Washington Committee for mass action indicates that its first agitation, out of which Executive Order 8802 grew, has not succeeded in bringing about the desired results. Well, a year has passed since the FEPC got to work, but where will you find any informed person who will say that discrimination against Negroes in war industries has ended or that the surface has been more than scratched? Dissatisfaction with the rate at which Negroes have been permitted to participate in the war production effort is voiced even in the so-called liberal North, East and West. Here is a big hard fact, and yet there are people who fly into a rage when that fact is pointed out.

* * *

In appraising and planning tactics and strategy for the attainment of our goal, we must face the fact that there is a limit to what we can achieve by force. We can exert pressure only up to a certain point, beyond which we begin to get diminishing returns, and sometimes painful ones. That is why groups, like the Negro in America, that are only a small minority and weak economically and politically must lay great stress on the strategy of reason, persuasion, education and negotiation rather than invite a test of strength in which they obviously cannot win anything. While it is true that Negroes know more about their power and potentialities than ever before, the white majority has been learning something too. Many of the old bluffing devices we have used in the past no longer bring the results they once did, because those we seek to bluff know we are only bluffing.

* * *

Pittsburgh Courier
8/22/42

I imagine that recognition of this fact caused my old friend, A. Philip Randolph, to call off any actual march on Washington and confine the efforts of his movement to staging mass meetings. These are valuable as far as they go (and they can often go far in arousing indignation and determination), but they constitute no magic formula. After working up masses of people to fever heat, they must be given something to do or they cool off. It is then less easy to arouse them again, because deadly disillusionment begins to set in, leading inevitably to indifference and hopelessness.

Suppose the masses are aroused by big meetings and their concerted yells do not cause Jericho's walls to collapse? What then? No one so far has a suggestion, because every responsible person knows that with those who control this nation straining every nerve to attain unity for victory, divisive moves will not be tolerated regardless of the justice of the cause. That is why strikes are almost non-existent and will soon be entirely so. That is why partisan politics have almost vanished. That is why the traditional constitutional guarantees are being suspended "for the duration."

During this critical period we must continue to educate the American people in each locality to see the evil and danger to all citizens in the restrictive and discriminatory measures against a minority of proved loyalty, thus gaining ground slowly but solidly. Wherever and whenever possible Negroes' efforts to better their condition should be in conjunction with their white neighbors, since the so-called race problem will only be solved through integration. It is childish and dangerously irresponsible to whip up racial chauvinism by saying "We don't want any white people associated with us because they do not understand our problems." So long as they do not understand and are unsympathetic, just so long will the evils afflicting us exist. Those evils have grown out of racial chauvinism and exist solely because of it. Such leadership wins the plaudits of the emotional and unthinking, but never has and never will win anything tangible for colored people.

THE World TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

The Hard Fact is that the coming election is in many ways the most crucial since that of 1860. Without continued Congressional majorities, the New Deal is sunk, because G.O.P. control would hamstring not only the current conduct of the war but American and world future, also the ambitious plans for according to the Brain Trust.

UNANIMITY OF THOUGHT is only characteristic of savages, hence the so-called Solid South is the only section upon which the Administration can **ABSOLUTELY** depend in November to deliver the goods. That the erstwhile Interventionist East is no longer unanimously New Deal is indicated by the primary results last week. Priorities unemployment and the losses to importers and exporters are also important factors in lessening enthusiasm. Primary results elsewhere were not promising.

Another Hard Fact is the greater affection of the Solid South for white supremacy than for the Democratic Party, as shown by its 1928 revolt against Al Smith, which gave the election to Hoover. Being a shrewd politician, the President refuses to permit the Solid South and powerful industrial-financial forces in the rest of the country to be antagonized and disgruntled on the eve of a crucial election.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802 has been another gold brick to join the large number Negroes have collected. Unconscious humorists have likened it to St. Abraham's Emancipation Proclamation which, ironically, "freed" the slaves it couldn't free and didn't free those that it might. For facts on FEPC "accomplishments," read "The Negro and the War," by Earl Brown and George R. Leighton (Public Affairs Committee, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.C., 10c). We needed a law and got a fishing committee. No more was intended.

The Administration's strange maneuvers indicate the crucial character of the coming elections. It seeks victories but no long casualty lists, hence its stalling on the second front and its eager bid for a token victory in the Solomons. It needs money but stalls on the new tax bill, which will be a blip. It shuns inflation but hesitates to freeze profits and wages. Allegedly all out for democracy, it stays mum on India and plays patty cake with the E-tain-Laval cabal in Vichy, whose hear belongs to Hitler. After election, "There'll be some changes made" at home and abroad. But right now tight-rope walking is the order of the day.

ANNIVERSARY of the Atlantic Charter reminds us that New York's W. A. Domingo, leader of the British West Indies home rule movement, still languishes in a Jamaican concentration camp after a year of confinement without trial. He was grabbed as soon as his ship docked in Kingston. His son is in the U.S. Army. He bought \$2,000 in defense bonds. He has been in business in New York 30 years and is moderately well off. Our State Department's intervention might get him freed. It has not yet cancelled his re-entry permit. Ironically enough, Domingo took the side of England in New York debates with Communists. Just before Hitler jumped Stalin.

Pittsburgh Courier
8/22/42

The CRISIS

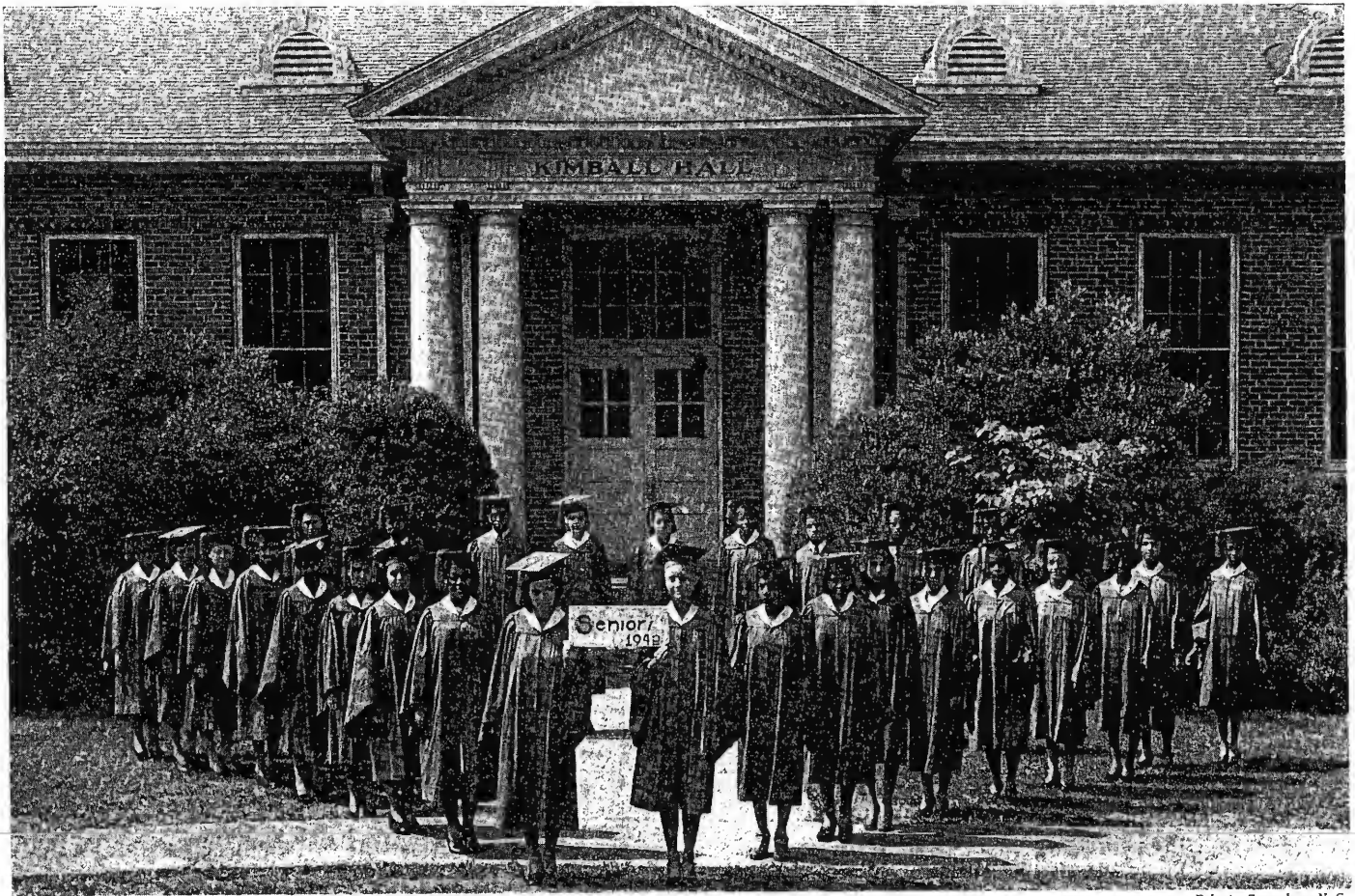
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College and School News

Florida Normal and Industrial Institute opened its 50th annual summer school with over 150 teachers and students registered. Recent State requirements and greater need for teachers in the present emergency are responsible for the increased enrollment.

Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work announces the most successful year of operation in the twenty-two years of its history. The school is now the fourth largest of its kind in the U. S. A., with 140 students from 28 states, Canada and South Africa, who were graduates from 54 colleges and universities scattered over two hemispheres. Fifty-five men and women, the School's largest graduating class, were awarded the Professional Certificates of the School, with twenty-six receiving the Master of Science degree from Atlanta University. In the past year 91 graduates have been placed in various social work positions with salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,000 annually.

At the 26th reunion of the Hampton Alumni Association of Hampton Institute recently the completion of the \$15,000 scholarship fund campaign was announced. Sixty chapters of the Association contributed to the fund, which, through its Financial Aid Bureau, granted in the year 1941-42 a total of 26 loans, amounting to \$1,481.57.

Hampton opened its "Life-Centered Summer School" on June 24 with several hundred students enrolled for instruction in the special workshops, clinics and courses.

A "Class A" Naval training school for Negroes will open at Hampton on August 1, being the first of its kind in the Navy's new program of enlisting Negroes. It will turn out 579 specialists for the Navy every 16 weeks. The commanding officer is Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Downes. The school will turn out electricians, machinists, metal-smiths, shipfitters, woodworkers, and Diesel engine machinists. There will be a "commando-type" physical program. The curricula is the same as that given at the Norfolk and San Diego class A training stations. The first group of seamen will number 142, with an additional group of

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A Florida extension of the Hampton Institute summer school has been opened in Jacksonville to accommodate Florida teachers unable to get transportation facilities because of the war effort.

Howard University announces that thirty-nine students in various sections of the country have been awarded tuition scholarships as a result of taking the National Collegiate Competitive Scholarship Examination administered each year by the college. Scholarships amounting to \$6,950 will be given to the winners, an increase of \$1,950 over the original \$5,000 designated for that purpose for the year 1942. More than 1300 high school students took the examinations held at 51 centers for students from 300 high schools in 100 cities.

Atlanta University and Morehouse College have been approved by the federal government as institutions qualified to offer three months' courses in chemistry and management production under the Engineering, Science, and Defense Management Training Act. Courses began June 22, 1942.

A Shaw University junior, Miss Rosalyn Richardson, won third place in the Negro College Essay Contest conducted by the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association. Because of the high ranking accorded her work, the essay will be entered in the ninth annual essay contest for Negro College students sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City. She is a native of Tarboro, N. C.

Dr. Monroe N. Work, veteran editor of the Negro Year Book and founder and first director of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute recently visited Chicago at the invitation of the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago. The invitation stated, "You have been chosen to be so honored (as a 1906 alumni) and the tangible evidence of our pride in your post collegiate record will be presented on Saturday, June 13".

Bennett College held its first health institute for the training of teachers, health workers and nurses on vital health problems essential to the national defense, from June 2 to July 15. The courses centered around school and community health problems and 55 members were enrolled.

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Whole No. 380

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NEXT MONTH

The September issue will contain an illustrated article on the Baltimore "Clean Block" campaign, a new pictorial feature "First Ladies of Colored America," an article on Americans in concentration camps, and news and pictures of the 33rd annual N. A. A. C. P. Conference in Los Angeles, along with full text of Conference resolutions. A new collection of photographs of Negroes in the war effort is planned for one of the fall issues.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Reid Jackson is on the faculty of Southern University.

James V. Herring is associate professor of art at Howard University.

THE CRISIS was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year or 15¢ a copy. Foreign subscriptions \$1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while THE CRISIS uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y. The contents of THE CRISIS are copyrighted. Copyright 1942 by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.

Editorials

Pegler Comes Through

IN his column, "Fair Enough," which appeared in the New York *World Telegram* for July 16 and in other newspapers about that date, Westbrook Pegler, sour columnist for the Scripps Howard papers, came through in grand style on the predicament of the Negro in America. The column was all the more remarkable because Pegler has never given the Negro a fair break in his widely syndicated articles. A month or so ago he roused the wrath of the Negro press and of colored people generally by his observations on the Negro press.

A bitter and vituperative writer, he has never been considered "friendly" toward Negroes and their cause. This writer happens to know that early in 1942 Pegler was invited to participate with other influential columnists and radio commentators in conferences with leading Negroes and their white friends to have explained to him the Negro viewpoint in the present world emergency, and to enlist his sympathetic attention. Pegler declined to attend the meeting, although some of the foremost writers in America did attend.

THE CRISIS believes that the fact that Pegler is not a known advocate of the Negro's cause makes his comments all the more valuable, even though they may be regarded in some quarters as having less value because they represent a "flip-flop" from his previous expressions. We disagree with this latter view because Pegler has never, to our knowledge, expressed himself broadly on the so-called Negro problem as such. He has made comments touching upon the Negro and never in very sympathetic terms, but never on the whole problem. Yet Pegler, the hard-bitten, could write this, in reference to a Negro lad who had volunteered for the Army and was about to be sent overseas:

"Now assuming that this boy comes back from the war to a victorious country, what status will he come back to? Will he be niggerized again and restricted to menial jobs, jim crowed and driven back to the dreadful ghettos of our cities or will he be treated as an American? . . . But shame, if no other force, should compel the white American to face at last the fact that this boy and his people are the victims of a dirty deal that simply cannot go on. . . . If I were a Negro I would live in constant fury and probably would batter myself to death against the bars enclosing my condition. I would not be a sub-American or a subhuman being, and, in docile patience, forever yield my rightful aspiration to be a man, to work, to progress and move out of the slums. . . ."

This is another fitting answer to those persons like John Temple Graves of the Birmingham *Age Herald*, and Virginus Dabney of the Richmond *Times Dispatch* who would have the Negro be content with the status quo. In a way it is also an answer to Mark Ethridge, the liberal editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal*. Graves and Dabney and those who follow their lead are in an indefensible position in asking the Negro to fight and die for democracy for other people and not to agitate for full democracy for himself. They want to protect a system, admittedly cruelly unfair, because it benefits them and theirs. They are in the midst of a revolution and yet they want servants and servility as usual, with mint juleps on the verandah and singing in the cabins, even as the English in Singapore wanted their gin slings with the enemy at the door.

If this thing we call democracy is to be saved from a total blackout, it will have to be saved for all—white, black, Jew, Gentile, Catholic, and Protestant, of all lands and of all tongues. That is what Pegler is saying, not because Negroes have said it, or asked him to say it, but because it is a

truism that sooner or later—and sooner, perhaps, than we think—will prevail over all the partially or completely unconstructed rebels of our South or of any land.

Hayes, Waller, and Democracy

TWO weeks after Odell Waller was executed in Virginia for shooting his landlord to death, Roland Hayes, world-famous tenor, was beaten up by police in Rome, Georgia. There is no connection between the two events except that the same system made them possible. Waller died because he and his people were voteless in a government supposedly of their own choosing. Hayes was beaten because his people in Georgia are also sub-citizens without a vote as to who shall be chief of police, or mayor, or governor.

Hayes resented abuse suffered by his wife at the hands of a shoe store clerk and for that "crime" he was beaten like an ordinary thug, handcuffed, and tossed on his face into a patrol wagon. Both he and his wife were locked in a cell and his small daughter was held just outside the cell.

This man, who is the essence of culture and refinement, who has sung for kings and queens, and for the world's millions, was only a "nigger" to the Rome cops who handled him as they would a drunken brawler. Governor Eugene Talmadge was "too busy" to look into the incident. The chief of police of Rome says Hayes was not beaten. Georgia, in short, is still Georgia and not a part of the civilized world.

The lesson of the Hayes incident and the Waller execution is that no Negro is safe unless all Negroes are safe. And all Negroes will not be safe from persecution and death until they have the weapons with which to protect themselves—all the rights and privileges of American citizens, including the right to vote without hindrance of the poll tax, the "white" primary and other devices.

FOR the 31st consecutive year THE CRISIS presents its annual education number, a record of, and a salute to, the college graduates in 1942. This editorial is being written in California at the close of the annual conference of the NAACP, and one of the last persons to speak to us as we left was a man who wanted to know if we still had his picture which he sent in to THE CRISIS 27 years ago when he was graduated from college. Each year this record has proved an inspiration to the graduates and has served to inform the public, for only in THE CRISIS will be found the compiled statistics and news all in one place at one time.

This year the graduates come out into a world at war. The Nazi hordes were ready in 1938 when they entered college, but were not unleashed to ravage Europe until 1939. So that now the first duty of a graduate is to help his country win. The young men and women will go into the armed services, war industries, agriculture, the merchant marine, and other vital work in civilian life.

Their greater duty, it seems to us, is to work to see that the war aims are achieved, that another generation of college graduates is not met with a madman spreading destruction and death over the world, that men and nations may live peacefully as they strive to attain the ideals set forth in the Four Freedoms.

Florida N & I President Awarded Ph.D

MR. William H. Gray, Jr., president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, Saint Augustine, Florida, was awarded his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the University of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, June 2, and thus becomes at 30 the youngest Negro college president holding this coveted degree.

Doctor Gray, son of the Reverend Wm. H. and Mary Smith Gray, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Richmond, Virginia. Graduating in 1929 from the high school department of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Virginia, he continued his study at Bluefield State Teachers College and received his B.S. degree in 1933 from the University of Pennsylvania. In December 1941, Doctor Gray was elected to the presidency of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute to succeed the late Nathan W. Collier. He comes well prepared to take over this most important work having served as Director of the Kentwood Summer Normal School, Kentwood, Louisiana; Field Director, Extension Division, Southern University; Director, Homer Summer Normal School, Homer, Louisiana; Instructor, Berean Business College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Professor of Education, Southern University. For the past year and a half Doctor Gray has served as Principal of the Demonstration Schools, Southern University.

Doctor Gray is the first Negro to receive the Ph.D. degree since Doctor Howard D. Gregg, President of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida, was awarded his doctorate also in the field of administrative education. It is interesting to note that both of these illustrious educators are heads of sister institutions located but 38 miles apart.

As an undergraduate Doctor Gray took a most active part in extra curricular activities. An outstanding athlete, he played football, basketball, and baseball at St. Paul and Bluefield. In addition he served as editor of the "Bluefieldian," the college paper, class president for three years, member of the college Y.M.C.A. and the glee club and was elected to Alpha Kappa Mu, National honor society. Since graduation he has worked as sports editor, Baltimore Afro-American.

In addition to his other many activities, Doctor Gray has found time to make periodic contributions to the Louisiana Colored Teachers Journal and the Sphinx Magazine. Other writings include contributions to the Journal of



DR. WILLIAM H. GRAY, JR.

Negro Education; Co-author, *Geography of North America and Louisiana*, 1936; and several other works including, *The Support and Control of Private Negro Colleges and Administrative Provisions for Personnel Work in Negro Colleges*.

Doctor Gray is Chairman of the committee for the study of publications for

Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society; Member of the Florida State Defense Council; Member of National State Tuberculosis Association; member of Florida State Teachers' Association, the American Teachers' Association, and member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

(Continued on page 267)



Joseph A. Slash
Highest honors
Bluefield

Opal M. Payne
Ranking student
Livingstone

Frances B. Inge
Honors
Stowe T. C.

Wilson A. Head
Honor graduate
Atlanta

Marie A. Simmons
Highest honor
A. M. & N. College

Frances L. Monroe
Cum laude
Mount Holyoke

The American Negro in College 1941-1942

THIS is the 31st annual number in which *The Crisis* presents statistics and information concerning the Negro graduates from colleges throughout the United States. The total number of graduates from all colleges during the school year 1941-42 was 4,353 or 611 less than last year. This decrease undoubtedly can be laid to the calling of so many youths to the colors and to war industries.

There are, of course, a greater number of graduates than we are able to report, because many colleges like the University of Michigan, Columbia university, the University of California, Cornell university, Brooklyn college (N.Y.C.), Hunter college, the University of Minnesota and the University of Pennsylvania keep no record of the race of their students. Information from such colleges, volunteered most often by students, is neither official nor complete.

Figures from other schools are obtained usually through the cooperation of the registrars, with additional information from the graduates and their friends and relatives.

Howard University leads in enrollment again this year with a total of 1,953 students and Tennessee A. and I. college follows with an enrollment of 1,583. Of the Howard graduates 155 received the bachelors degree, 35 the masters and 80 were graduated from the professional schools.

Tuskegee Institute, Prairie View State College, Virginia State college, Alabama State, A. and T. and Hampton Institute all had enrollments over the thousand mark.

Atlanta university, a graduate school, had 60 students to graduate with masters degrees out of the enrollment of 267.

Meharry Medical college, with an enrollment of 348, had 50 graduates to

receive the M. D. degree, 11 the degree in dentistry and 14 in nursing.

The largest enrollment of Negro students, in any mixed college which made a report, was at Wayne university, where the total was 594. Ohio State was second with 431, and the College of the City of New York, third, with 250. Ohio State had the highest number of graduates, 24, and Wayne followed with 23. The next highest number was 16, from the University of Cincinnati and from the University of Kansas, 14.

According to our information there were 11 doctors of philosophy and one doctor of education.

Detailed information and statistics:

At State Teachers college in Cheyney, Pa., Helen T. Moorehead was graduated with honor. Frances Mary Mays received her degree with honor from St. Augustine's college, as did John T. Frazer from Livingstone college in Salisbury, N. C.

Northwestern university conferred the degree



Tullis E. Freeman
Honors
Philander Smith

Emily H. Spencer
Ranking student
Virginia State

Frances M. Mayo
Cum laude
St. Augustine

Grover Crumbsy
Honors
Florida A. & M.

Ruth L. Patrick
A.B.
Nebraska U.

Geneva C. Wilson
Highest honors
Louisville Municipal



Andrew N. Aheart
Ranking graduate
Virginia Union

Ozzie B. Freeman
Honors
Clark

Anna B. Bryant
Summa cum laude
Clafin

Dorothy M. Wheeler
Honors
Bethune-Cookman

Gladys J. Gaskin
Ranking student
Morgan State

Charles E. Houston
B.D.
Union Theological



Carl B. Bush
Bachelor of laws
Boston

Minnie Keith
Salutatorian
Bennett

Thomas J. Gunn
B.S.
Howard

Cordella Burwell
Cum laude
Howard

Mary F. Settle
Magna cum laude
Howard

Leroy Patrick
B.D.
Union Theological

of doctor of philosophy on Herman Canady and James P. Brawley, president of Clark college, Atlanta.

Iris Lucille King was the recipient of highest honor from St. Paul's Polytechnic institute in Lawrenceville, Va. Talladega college announced that Howard T. Savage was graduated as honor student.

Dillard university's honor graduate was Elliot James Mason, and Albert J. Neely III received like recognition from Lincoln university, Pa.

Augustus C. Phillips received the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State university in education. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy in economics was conferred upon Dunbar Simms McLaurin at the University of Illinois. Francis Edwina Nelson, also a student at Illinois, received honors in sociology and was elected to

Phi Psi Chi, honorary psychology fraternity.

Ruth Ella Willis of Miles college, Birmingham, was graduated with highest honor. Graduating with honor from Kentucky State college was Lillie Mae Vontress Givens.

Mary Frances Suggs was ranking student from Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State college. Alyce Frances Jackson was graduated with highest honors from Johnson C. Smith.

At Pennsylvania State college Rebecca Antoinette Davis received the master's degree and Robert Spencer Beale the Ph.D. Lawrence Daniel Jenkins graduated with honor from Bradley Polytechnic institute.

Sarah Elain Nickpeay was highest honor graduate of Winston-Salem Teachers college, and Mrs. Ruth Morse Carpenter, at Hampton institute, was also an honor graduate.

Among the graduates of the Union Theological seminary were J. Clinton Hoggard and Charles E. Houston. The award of a prize membership in the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis was made to Le Roy Patrick, who was also a graduate of the seminary.

Virginia Spottswod received her M.A. degree from Wellesley college. Jane Cooke Wright graduated with the B.A. degree from Smith college.

Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Science announced the graduation of David Watson Daly, Dickson, Thomas Olin Johnson, Jr., and Frederick Everett Mapp. Lucien Victor Alexis, Jr. received the bachelors degree from Harvard college and Dr. Romeo Henry Lewis the degree of Master of Public Health from the school of public health at Harvard.



Ella W. Cullins
M.A.
Boston U.

Emma E. Baskerville
Honors
Knoxville

Elizabeth J. Lipford
Ranking student
Spelman

Elaine O. Carsley
Honors
Coppin Teachers

Helen I. Moorhead
Ranking student
Chevy

Lewis J. Willoughby
Honor graduate
Tuskegee



Luther L. Henderson
B.S.
Juilliard School of Music

Edwin G. Moore
Honors in medicine
McHarry

George H. Spaulding
Ph. D.
Pennsylvania U.

William T. Harper
Honors in dentistry
McHarry

Ivan E. Taylor
Ph. D.
Pennsylvania U.

Frederick A. Jackson
Ph. D.
New York U.

Ida Mae Cecilia Boudreaux graduated with highest honor from Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college. At Allen university, Columbia, S. C., Margaret Elizabeth Abner was ranking student.

Clara Anna Allison, Douglas Wellington Fletcher and James Edward Taylor were recent graduates of Purdue university. Mrs. Eunice Walker Johnson received the Master's degree from the school of social work at Loyola university in Chicago.

William Leroy Triplett received highest honors from Alcorn A. and M. Technical college, Mississippi, as did Sarah Hester Miles of Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro.

Among the graduates of the University of Denver were Ruth Gertrude Hawkins, Dorothy Rose Perkins, Pauline Ester Short, Ar Milton Williams, Clinton White and Grace Leon Johnson-Johnson.

Augustus C. Phillips received the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State university. There were also 33 other Negro graduates in the class.

State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Orangeburg, announced that Mamie Altomese Walker was ranking student. Julia Amanda Bullock, Anne Richardson Wood and Virginia Rose Hannon were graduated from Simmons college, Boston.

From the University of Nebraska Ottilla Maria Gordon and Ruth Lorraine Patrick received A.B. degrees. Earle Wells Fisher graduated with the bachelor's degree from Brown university.

Graduating summa cum laude from Howard university were Ada Elizabeth Bough with the bachelor of arts degree and Evalyn Walker Shaud with the degree of bachelor of science.

Joseph Autumn Slash was the highest ranking honor graduate of the Bluefield State Teachers college, Bluefield, W. Virginia. At Lincoln university, Missouri, Georgia Francille

Tallier received highest honors from among the 88 graduates.

At Mount Holyoke college, Frances Laura Monroe received the A.B. degree cum laude. Louis Berry Dodson was graduated cum laude with the B.S. degree from Bowdoin college.

Lewis Jordan Willoughby was highest honor graduate at Tuskegee institute. Rebecca Vivian Beard graduated magna cum laude from Morris Brown college in Atlanta and Talitha Lucille Kennedy of Texas college, Tyler, Texas, received her A.B. degree summa cum laude.

Lane college at Jackson, Tennessee, reported Cecil Draper as the highest ranking graduate and Shaw university's student to graduate with highest honor was Alma Beatrice Copledge.

Ozzie Belle Freeman was the ranking student at Clark college. Dorothy Mae Wheeler, graduate of Bethune-Cookman college, received highest honors.

Colorado university awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key to Gladys Elizabeth Childress. Frances Brown Inge was the highest honor graduate of Stowe Teachers college, St. Louis, Missouri.

Nina Eliza Patillo graduated with honors from Rust college. The Virginia Tehological seminary and college announced as its highest ranking honor student Mary Jane Gilliam, and Carrie Gertrude Pinckney was honor graduate at Voorhees N. and I. Junior college.

Elaine Odeal Carsley of Coppin Teachers college was graduated with honors, as was Mrs. Susie Annie Neely of Florida Normal and Industrial Junior college.

From Omaha university Bernice Grice received the degree of bachelor of science in education and Rowena M. Jones the B.A. degree.

Atlanta university announced that for the first time the degree of bachelor of library science was awarded by them. Twenty-two students took this degree along with sixty other

graduates who received master's degrees.

Elizabeth Jane Lifford was honor graduate from Spelman college and Zelda King Rosser received like honor from Fort Valley State college. Anna Bernice Bryant graduated summa cum laude from Claflin college, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The highest honor graduate of State A. and M. institute, was Mrs. Pearl Slaughter Steward. Frances Loretta Brown graduated cum laude as first honor student from Philander Smith college and Tullis Eli Vincent Freeman, also cum laude, was second honor student from the same school.

Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science announced the graduation of Sherman Helm, Thomas Jackson and Zoe E. Oliver, all with the degree of bachelor of science.

Marie Anita Simmons graduated as highest honor student from Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, announced that Emily Howland Spencer was their honor graduate.

From Meharry Medical college Edwin Griffen Moore was honor student in the school of medicine, William Taylor Harper in dentistry, Mrs. Flora Scott Moten in the school of nursing and Thelma Ruth Brewer in medical technology.

Eddie Lee May received the B.S. degree from Beloit university, Wisconsin. Bates college, Maine, had among its graduates Samuel Allen Early, Jr., John Andrew Kenny, Jr., Lloyd George Morrison and William Worthy, Jr.

Tougaloo college, Ala., reported the graduation of Avery Roberts Crawford summa cum laude. Gladys J. Gaskin and Simon H. Carter were both high honor graduates from Morgan State college, Baltimore.

Charles Edward Maxey was graduated as



Albert J. Neely, 3rd
Honor graduate
Lincoln, Pa.

Magnolia Wilson
Ranking student
Paine

Avery R. Crawford
Summa cum laude
Tougaloo

Edna J. Henry
M.A.
Columbia U.

Melvin B. Tolson, Jr.
Magna cum laude
Wiley

Mary F. Suggs
Ranking student
Tenn. A. & I.



Alma B. Coppedge
Highest honor
Shaw

Elliott J. Mason
Ranking graduate
Dillard

Alice F. Jackson
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Madison Broadnax
M.S.
Michigan State

Mrs. Flora S. Molen
Honors, nursing
Meharry

John T. Frazer
Ranking student
Livingstone

highest honor student from Morehouse college. He has been awarded the Rosenwald senior scholarship grant for study in the Harvard University School of Business Administration for next year.

At Paine college, Magnolia Wilson was highest ranking graduate, as was Opal Maxine Payne from Langston university.

Grover Crumby was honor graduate from Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee. At Florida Normal and Industrial college, St. Augustine, Mrs. Susie Annie Neely graduated with highest honors.

The Julius Rosenwald scholarship for graduate study at Harvard university has been given Andrew Norwood Aheart, graduate of Virginia Union university, summa cum laude.

Earl Edgar Dawson received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Kansas. Twenty-five other students at the same school received either master's or bachelor's degrees. At Western Reserve university, Cleveland, William Wallace Dowdy received the degree of doctor of philosophy.

At the Atlanta University School of Social Work, William A. Head received the M.A. degree with highest honors. Robert Anthony Gantt graduated as bachelor of science in pharmacy from the University of Buffalo.

Fisk university announced that Olivia Betty Curry graduated magna cum laude and was selected as a Rosenwald scholar in the field of the social sciences. She is a member of Sigma Upsilon Pi, honorary scholastic fraternity.

The University of Michigan conferred the Ph.D. degree on Robert Lewis Gill who was awarded a fellowship in the National Institute of Far Eastern Studies after serving as a research assistant to Dr. Y. Z. Chang, visiting history professor from Nanking university.

Eunice Rhody Bell McLean graduated with highest honors from Fayetteville state teachers'

college, N. C. Geneva Clayborne Wilson was honor graduate of Louisville municipal college.

Wiley college, Texas, announced four magna cum laude graduates, Joseph Jack Ingram, Clara Mae Logan, Gustine Erma Moore and Melvin Beaunorous Tolson, Jr.

Georgia Augusta Lee Noble, Sterling Ashbia McCarty and Franklin Randolph McDonauld, received degrees of bachelor of education from the University of Arizona in Tucson. The highest honor graduate of Knoxville college, Tennessee, was Emma Elizabeth Baskerville.

Wayne university conferred the master's degree on the following graduates: Mary Edna Coats, Winifred Bell Fairfax, Roberta Merle McGuire, Margaret Carrie Rowe and Arnette Whitley Burwell.

J. Irving E. Scott, principal of the Lavilla Park school, Jacksonville, Fla., received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh.

Among the Negro graduates of Boston university were Reginald E. Clarke, Clymene H. Davis, Margaret Gittens, Cynthia M. Bolt, Arline E. Foster, Henderson S. Davis, Robert D. Hill, Ananias A. Hightower, Reginald Pearman, Carl Ballard Bush, Renold M. Costa, Ella W. Cullins and Charles J. Thomas. Thomas is one of the few athletes in the history of the university to win nine major athletic awards. He is one of the three men in the last twenty years to receive such high honor in athletics.

Elma Rose Monciffe received the M.A. degree in education from New York university. At Juilliard school of music Luther L. Henderson, Jr. received the bachelor of science degree from the institute of musical art.

Madison Broadnax received the masters degree in agriculture from Michigan state college. George H. Spaulding became the first

Negro to receive the Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania on his graduation this June.

The highest honor graduate of LeMoyné college was Emma Lee Irving. Evelyn Love was valedictorian and Minnie Keith salutatorian at Bennett college. At Alabama state teachers' college Olivia Talulah Cartee was ranking graduate.

Margaret Isabelle Carter and Gladys Minna White received master's degrees from Radcliff college. Thomasina Washington Talley received the degree of doctor of education from Teachers' College, Columbia university.

Virginia Spottswod received the master of arts degree from Wellesley college. Arthur Lee Thompson was elected president of the medical class at Meharry medical college, where he was a graduate this June.

STATISTICS

School	Number enrolled	(Negro) A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	1953	155
Tennessee A. & I. State College	1583	192
Tuskegee Institute	1407	138
Prairie View State College	1151	71
Virginia State College for Negroes	1097	236
Alabama State Teachers College	1054	48
Agricultural & Technical College	1020	93
Hampton Institute	1018	127
Florida A. & M. College	907	79
Wiley College	906	51
S. C. State College	895	153
Lincoln Univ., Jefferson City, Mo.	734	88
Fayetteville State Teachers College	714	83
Philander Smith College	686	..
Langston University	681	68
Morgan State College	660	84
Lane College	650	52
State A. and M. Institute	644	41
Virginia Union University	635	100
W. Salem Teachers College	632	74
Morris Brown College	600	55
Kentucky State College	550	98
Texas College	540	82
Arkansas State A. M. and I. College	517	39

(Continued on page 266)



Margaret E. Abner
Honors
A.M.

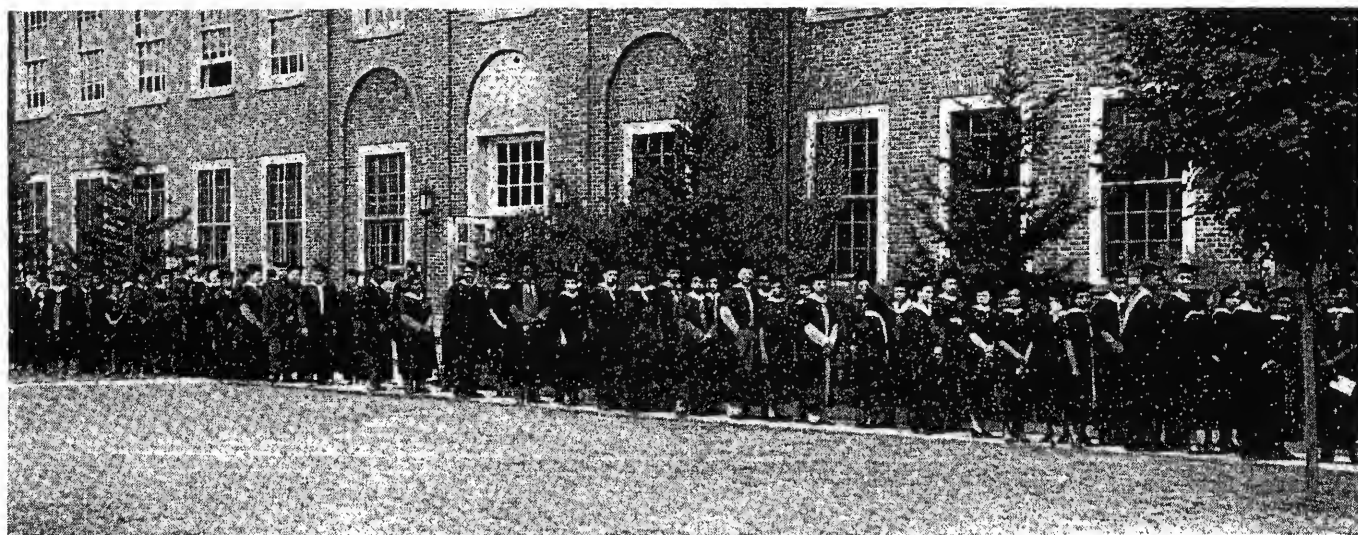
Georgia F. Tallier
Highest honor
Lincoln Mo

Lillie M. V. Givens
Ranking student
Ky. State

Lawrence D. Jenkins
Honors
Bradley Polytechnic

Mrs. Susie A. Neely
Ranking graduate
Florida N. & I.

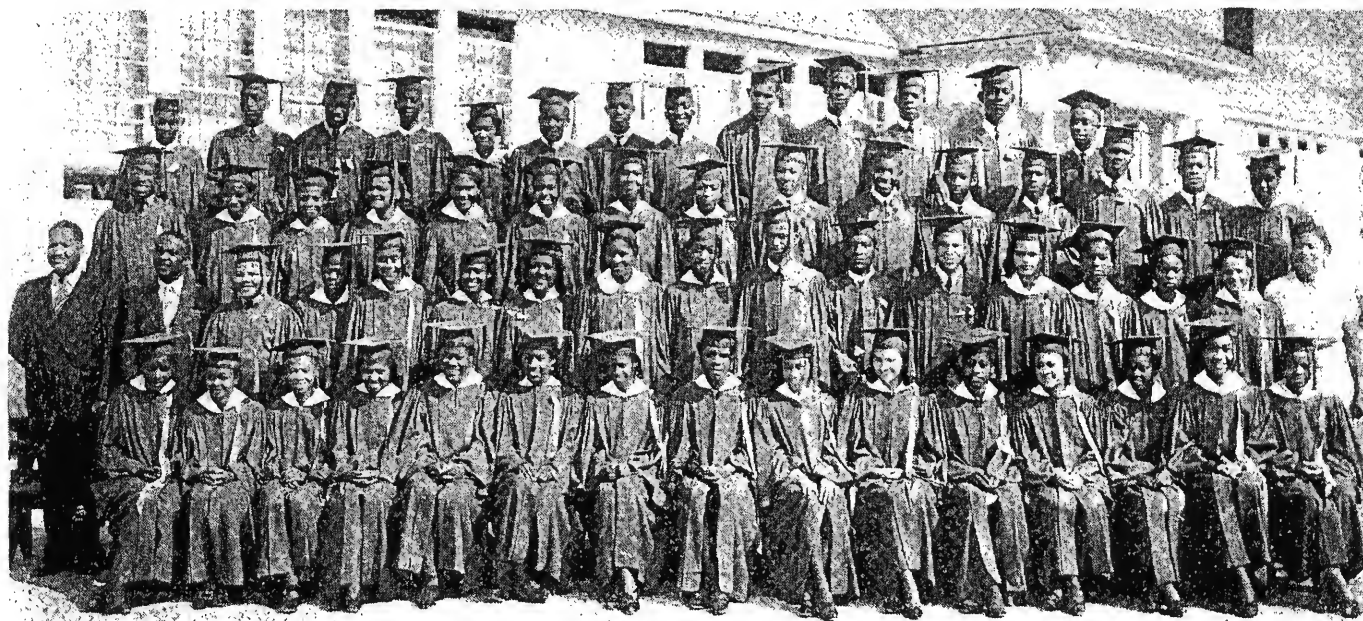
Hester Isom
Honors
Wilberforce



Lincoln University (Missouri) Faculty in Processional, June, 1942

The University comprises four schools: The College of Arts and Sciences, Graduate Division, School of Law (St. Louis, Missouri), School of Journalism

The Liberal Arts College, Graduate and Law Schools have full approval of the highest accrediting agencies under whose supervision the discipline falls. The School of Journalism opened in February, 1942, and is the only school of its kind affiliated with a Grade A Negro University



Graduating Class Mobile Training School, Plateau, Alabama

Left to right: Juanito Odum, Helen Jackson, Charlie Mary Roberts, Borboro Floyd, Lucile Marshall, Myrtle Marks, Rose Tunstall, Doris Lynum, Marjorie Franklin, Maggie Boone, Ruby Johnson, Madge Buford, Sallie Brown, Ethel Bryant, Ora Dee Casher

Second row, L. to R.: Mr. A. W. Brown, sponsor of Division I, Mr. B. F. Baker, principal, Louis Fitzgerald, Etta Johnson, Etta Poige, Sara Littles, Hermiel Pinkney, Georgia Wright, Cleova Casher, Milford Dabose, George Moore, Henry Williams, Delphine Rogers, Vicie Robinson, Lomberta Gilcrease, Gloria Tremier, Mrs. Thelma A. Rice, sponsor of Division II

Third row, L. to R.: Hill Myles, Lydia Garrett, Theresa Roberts, Mrs. Ida Morris, Gladys Moore, Elma Grice, Flora Harris, Atefine Dubase, Wilford Bush, James Brown, James Chapman, Herschell Donald, Clarence Taylor, William Juley, Melory Owens

Fourth row, L. to R.: William Bailey, Matthew Teague, Ivory Williams, Timothy Ball, Lauretta Harris, James Smith, Loretta Green, Milton Lewis, Hollis Rogers, Robert Floyd, Isaac Green, John Yelton and William Raine

Persons not on picture are Laura Davis, Ethel Barry, Cleo Hamilton, Annie Lomax, Mildred Edwards, Jessie Dubose, Alfred Johnson, Albert Pitts, Marquitta Washington, Mary Jane Byrd, Lula Giles, Eugene Giles and Manyc Williams. The class officers are William Juley, president, Albert Pitts, vice president, Rose Tunstall, recording secretary, Melory Owens, financial secretary, Sara Littles, treasurer, and William Raine, business manager

Paine College

FOR nearly sixty years Paine College at Augusta, Georgia, has demonstrated the value of racial cooperation in the higher education of Negroes. This unique institution has provided means for an expression of good-will between southern white and southern colored people. Throughout its long history it has sought to explore new ways of cooperation, test them out, and, in so far as possible pass them on to like-minded groups in other localities.

One chief means for this cooperation between southern white and southern colored people is to be found in the biracial make up of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty. An equal number of white and colored leaders are to be found on the Board of Trustees, while the faculty personnel is about sixty-five per cent colored to thirty-five per cent white.

The location of Paine College at Augusta, Georgia, places it in the center of a large Negro population. It seeks to aid ambitious Negro youth in finding opportunities for educational preparation of a high order. As a liberal arts college, the courses included in the curriculum are so organized as to give excellent training of this nature.

High standards of work have always been characteristic of Paine College. The General Education Board has given its approval to the work of this institution by making a conditional grant of \$50,000 to be used in erecting a library building, provided a like sum is secured by the College by December 23, 1943. Under the able leadership of Mr. W. S. Hornsby, Sr., the Negroes of Augusta have expressed their interest in this matter by pledging \$10,000 to the library fund. The membership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the state of Georgia, under the enthusiastic direction of Bishop W. Y. Bell, has accepted a goal of \$7,500 in this campaign. The white people of Augusta have accepted a goal of \$15,000 as their share in this worthy enterprise. Members of the South Georgia and North Georgia conferences of the Methodist Church are definitely planning to share in this effort. Under the direction of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, these Christian leaders have pledged themselves to do their full duty in the campaign.

Perhaps the true purpose of Paine College may best be expressed in the College Ideal, as follows:

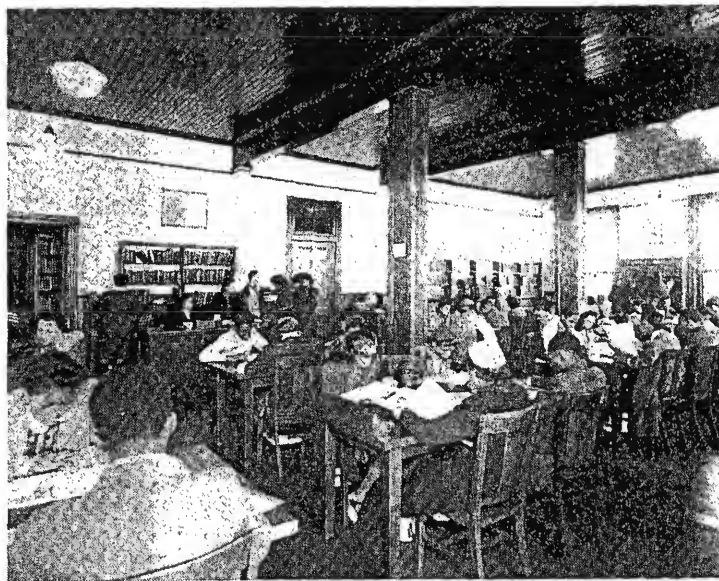
"To love truth and to seek it above material things; to ennoble and to be ennobled by common fellowship; to keep



*The
Children's
Library*



Here the Librarian is making an illustration and the children seem spellbound. More than four hundred public school children avail themselves of the opportunities which this library of Paine College affords



*The
Reading
Room*

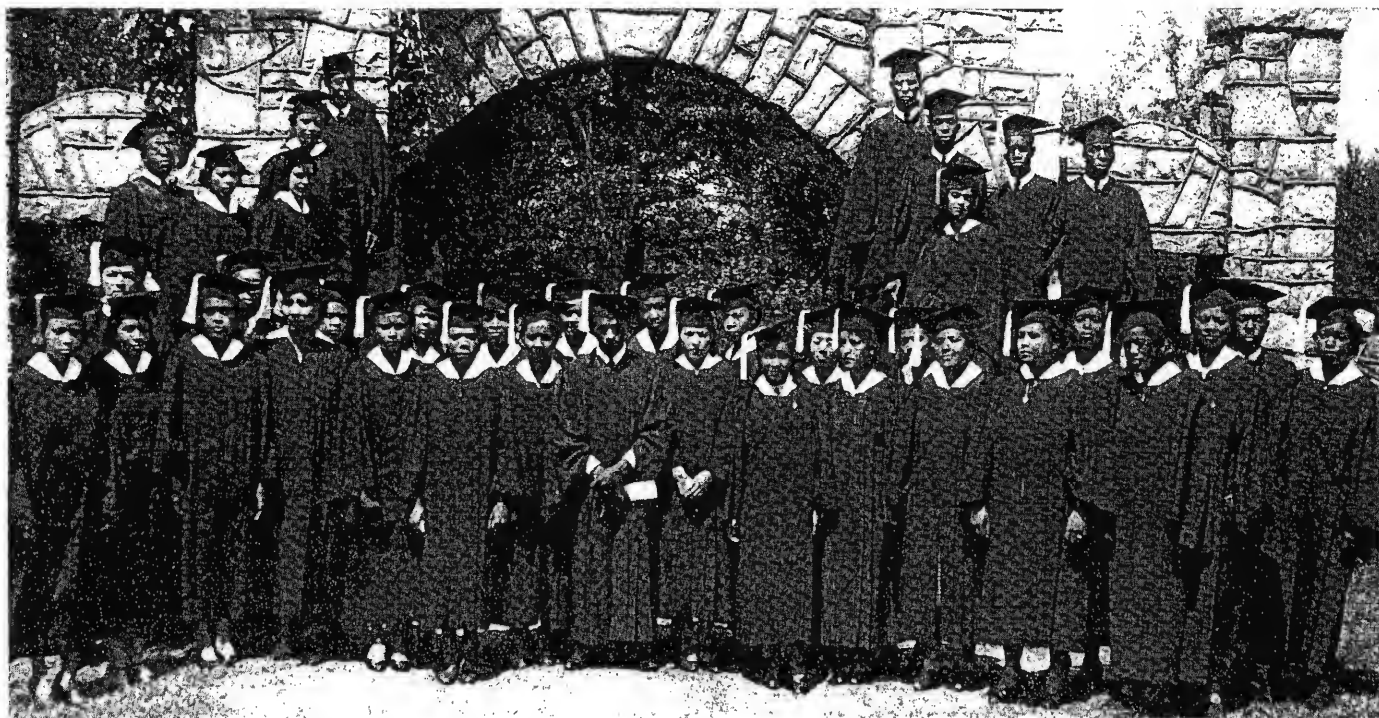


During the free periods throughout the day, the reading room of Paine College library is usually crowded with students

vate an appreciation of the beautiful; to work well and to play with zest; to have an open, unprejudiced mind; to live simply, practicing a reasonable economy; to find joy in work well done; to be an

earnest disciple in the school of Him who brings the abundant life; to work diligently for a better understanding of the white and colored races; such is the spirit and ideal of Paine College."



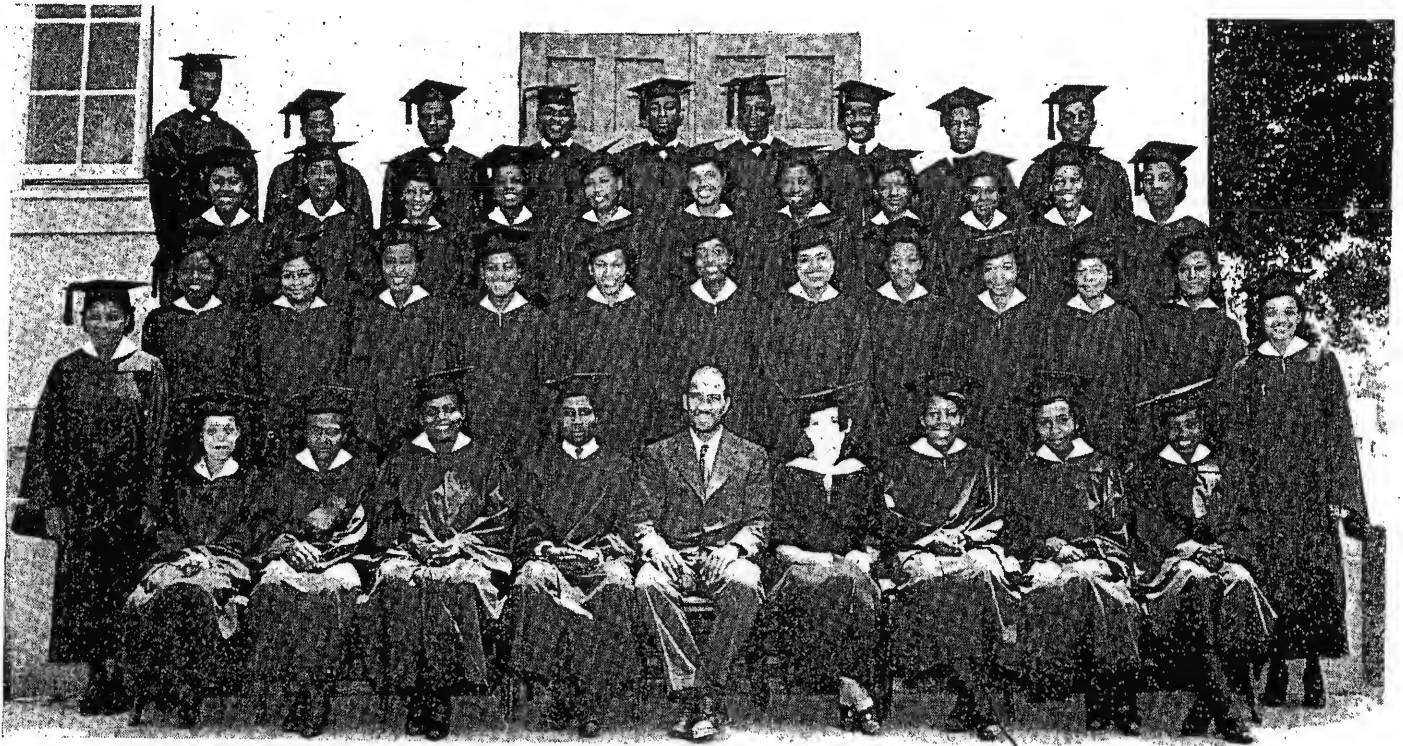


Courtesy Salisbury (N. C.) Post

Livingstone College, 1942 Graduating Class

Salisbury, N. C.

First row—l. to r.: Juliet S. Robinson, Mona M. Jones, H. Meoma Harrison, Nannie King Bryant, Willie B. Keeton, Chanie A. Morgan, Ellestine E. Dillard, Walter D. Bowen, Fannye H. Welbourne, Gertrude L. McCoy, Mildred McDowell Littlejohn, Nonie Springs Johnson, Sadie Perkins Murdock, Sarah E. Stockton, Connie McDonald Block. Second row: Charles E. Frye, Jesse H. Walker, Hazel Martin, Lavolia E. Warren, Fredericka P. Flock, Helen A. Cottrell, Dorothy Weddington, Margaret C. Woll, Lauro Alice Ellis, Morjorie O. Spaulding, Golar Dixon Crowder, Thomas S. Holman, Grace L. Smoot. Rear—left: Clayton E. Chaney, Bernice M. Reid, Cothryne E. Graves, Vivian E. Harris, John T. Frozer. Rear—right: Samuel L. Hopkins, Samuel J. Hotvie, Lola Foster Grecne, Lorenzo McCormick and Thomas H. Harris



1942 Graduating Class Florida Normal and Industrial Institute

*First Row: L. to R. Dorothy Taylor, Bernice Mizell, Isabel a Brown, Susie Neely (1st ranking student), President Gray, Charles Davis (Class President), Mrs. J. B. Greer (Adviser), Juanita Smothers (3rd ranking student), Mary A. Ferrell (2nd ranking student), Aric Mac Bell, *Thelma Hargre*

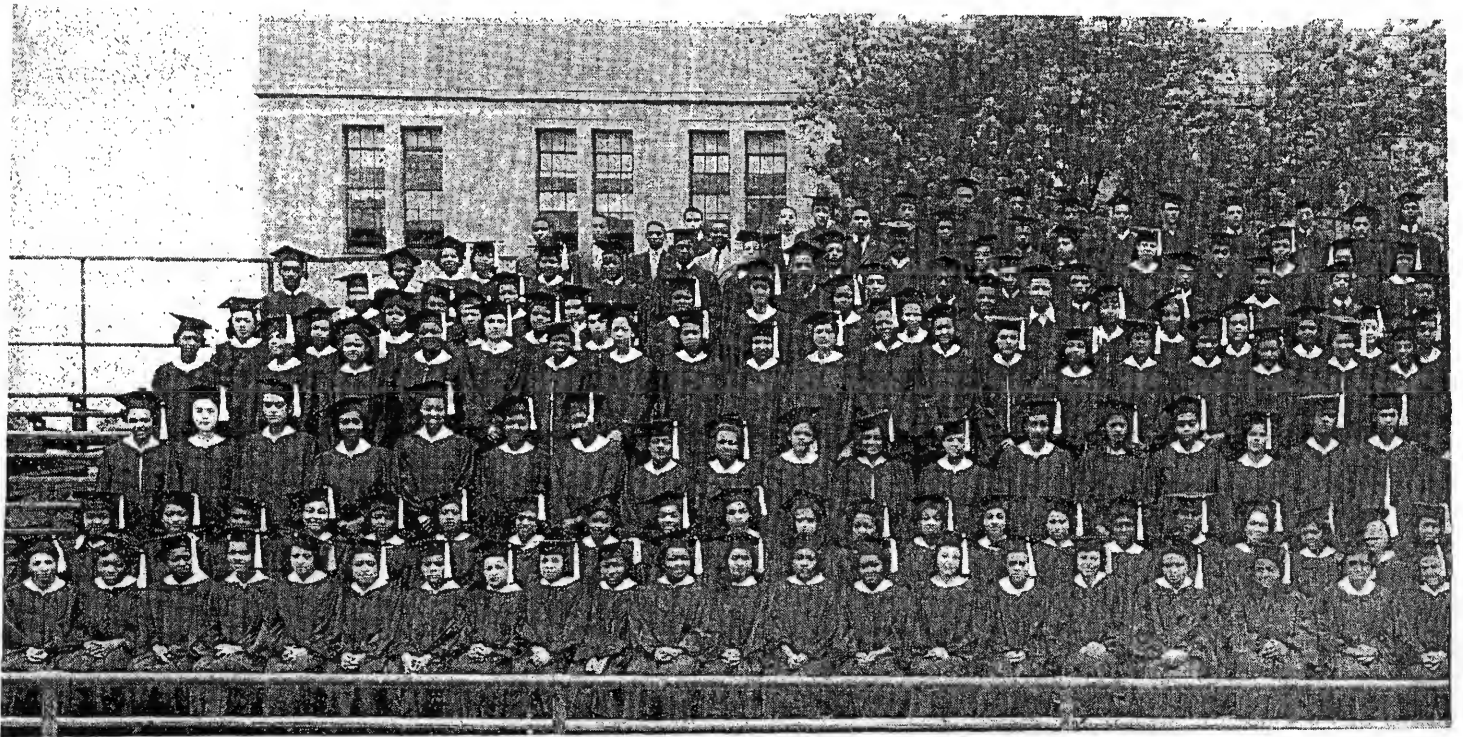
*Second Row: L. to R. Chestine Epps, Juanita Williams, *Rubelle Melton, Mabel Gaines, Julie Ann Wheeler, *Modell Long, Dorothy Tolon, Amelia Black, Lula Mayers, Louise Charlton, Bessie Reddick*

Third Row: L. to R. Willie Mac Wright, Annie L. Williams, Lillie M. Williams, Theresa M. Lewis, O'Marie Newkirk, Thelma Dawson, Inez Dixon, Irene Porter, Alice E. Gray, Charlotte G. Dorrow, Lillie M. White

*Fourth Row: L. to R. *Arthur L. Brentson, Augustus Davis, Walter D. Smith, Edward Lee Horne, Alexander A. Anderson, Isaac S. Manning, Julius G. Fields, Willie U. Walker, Frank L. Odom*

NOT SHOWN: Mary L. Fowler, I'an Buren Wheeler, Luella Campbell, Laura Griffin, Leola Hargrett

Dunbar High School Washington, D. C



Tillotson College Graduates—May 1942

Left to Right, First Row: Patricia Brishby, Lois Paris¹, Clarnel Richardson, Mac Nella Lewis, Katherine Allen, Desdemona Ballard. Second Row: Florine Day Lynch, Nevada Mackey², Jewel Bailey, Erma Jordan², Fredna Hadley

Third Row: Lolita Allen, Joseph McNeil, Letitia Washington², Clyde C. Long

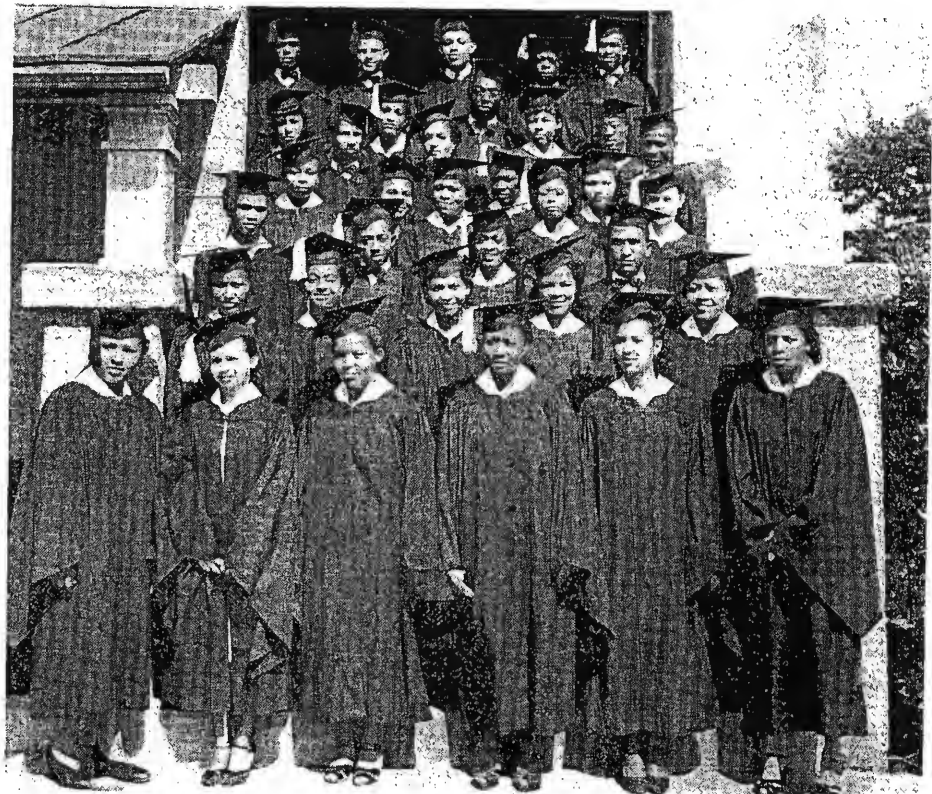
Fourth Row: Amelia Childs, Mary L. Washington, Florence Earle, Mary Allen Phillips, Elizabeth Hyder, Ethelyn Sanders, Nollie V. Dean

Fifth Row: Lucio Modisette, Winfred Hancock, Verna Mac Wright¹, Katherine Johnson, Samuel Fuller, Edna Ranger, Charles F. Graham, Wilbur T. Titus

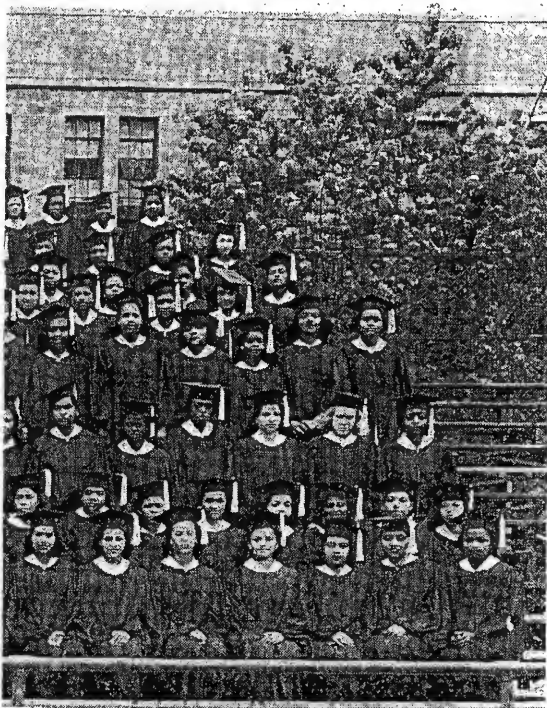
Sixth Row: Carl Earls, Irving Bowman, Calvin Nelson, Alonzo Henderson, Lee Lewis Randolph²

Graduates not appearing on picture: Sara Elizabeth Carter², Frederick Griffin, Erma Grovey, Rebecca Johnson, Olivia Matthews, Gwendolyn Porter, Nettie J. Rice

¹ Ranking Student ² Magna Cum Laude
 ² Cum Laude



Boone's, Austin, Tex.



COMMENCEMENT—June 16, 1942

Distribution of Class: Miner Teachers College (104), Howard University (99), Lincoln University, Pa. (8), Wilberforce (1), Dillard University (1), Virginia State College (3), West Va. State College (2), Penn. State College (1), University of Arizona (1), Hampton Institute (1), Johnson C. Smith University (1), Storer College (1), Nurses' Training Courses (4), Post Graduate Courses (8), To enter employ of U. S. Civil Service (4). Total 239

AWARDS TO GRADUATES

1. Dunbar Faculty Scholarship given by the teaching staff of the Dunbar High School, valued at \$250, and won in competitive examination, awarded to Miss Hilda Lucy. 2. College Alumnae Scholarship given by the College Alumnae Club of Washington, an organization of College women, valued at \$200, and won in competitive examination, awarded to Gwendolyn Hackley. It is worthy of note that throughout the years the College Alumnae Club has given for this worthy purpose the sum of \$3,600. 3. Seven scholarships given by Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, valued at \$200 each and won in competitive examination, awarded to: Stanley Bridges, James L. Colston, Leon O. Banks, Albert E. Nash, John L. Lane, Mayo R. DeLilly, Harold M. Stewart. 4. The award of \$5 by Beta Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority to Miss Hilda Lucy for standing highest on the list of candidates representing Beta Chapter in competitive examination. 5. A scholarship valued at \$50 given by the class of 1922, Dunbar High School, awarded to Miss Doris Clarke. 6. The James E. Walker Memorial Medal: This award is made, annually, to the male member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest record in scholarship, athletics, and deportment throughout the entire high school course: Awarded to Cadet Captain John Lane

Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kansas



John A. Hodge, who celebrated his 25th anniversary as principal of Sumner High School this spring

ON May 28 the Sumner High School of Kansas City, Kansas, awarded diplomas to 164 seniors, the first class to be graduated from the "million dollar school," one of the most beautiful and up-to-date high schools for Negroes in the country.

On commencement night the principal announced that the first graduating class produced by the new building had made the highest scholastic average in the thirty-seven classes the school has graduated. In addition the past year has seen Sumner High School students win a scholarship from Howard University, place high in a nation-wide essay contest,

take first place in a state-wide journalism contest, and produce the title-winning basketball team at the national tournament held in Durham, N. C.

Sumner High School, located in a city with a population of about 130,000, twenty percent colored, has a reputation among school people for outstanding scholarship, athletic prowess and excellent instruction. The school has a faculty of 25 and a student body of over 800. The Sumner division of the Kansas City, Kansas, Junior College is housed in the same building and uses some of the high school instructors.

The dedication program and open house were held in January of 1940. Since then Sumner High School has become one of the important sightseeing points in any tour of Greater Kansas City. At the commencement this spring, an hour-long movie, partially in technicolor, showed the students busy in classrooms, in shops and in extra-curricular activities. This movie was the first opportunity parents had to see their children actually "at work." Facilities little dreamed of when they went to school were a revelation to the parents.

The fireproof building is of modern architectural design, with exterior walls

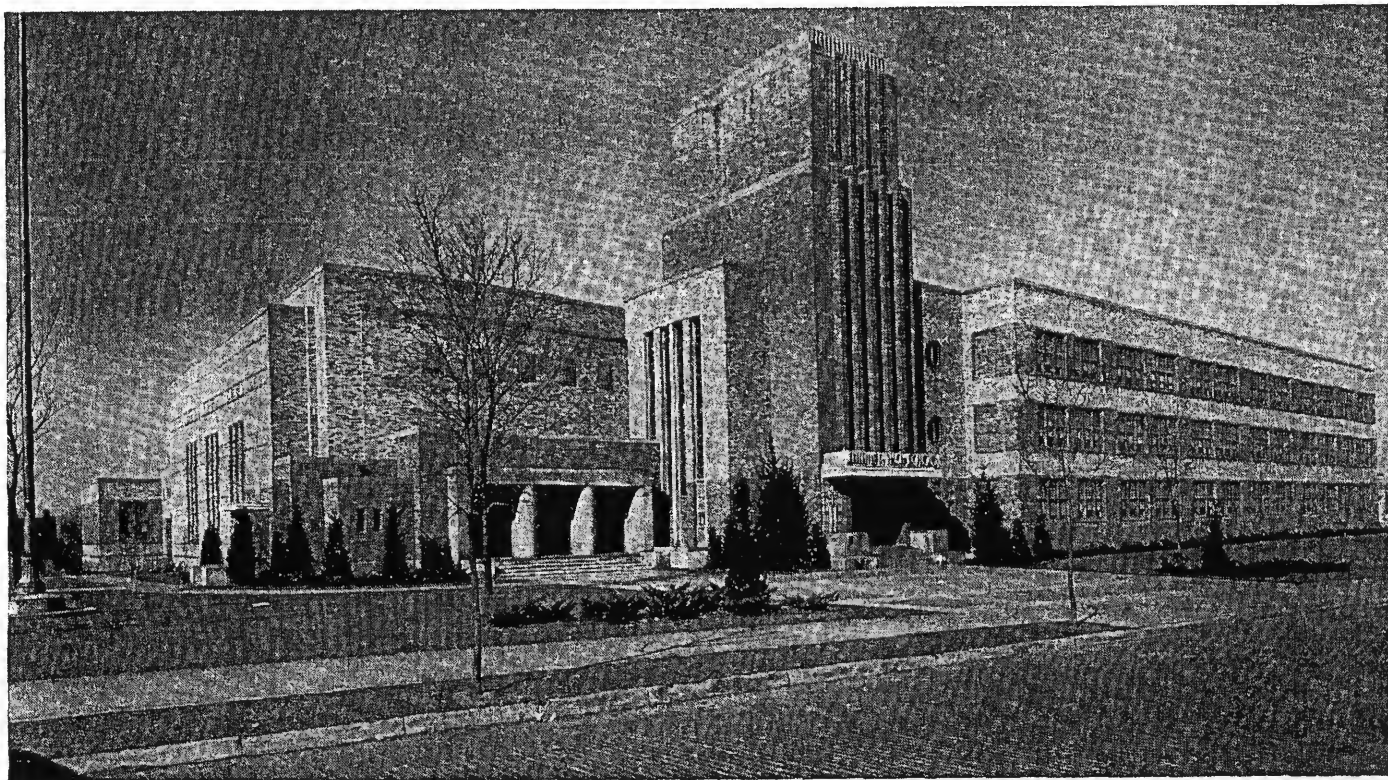
of mat-faced brick in various shades of cream and tan. Glass brick inserted in the walls adds to the beauty of the building and also gives light in the corridors and the vestibules. The corridors have asphalt tile floors, glazed tile wainscots and acoustical plaster ceilings. The use of colors in the tile adds to the beauty of the interior.

"Convenience" is the keynote of the building's design. Each classroom has whatever storage space, filing cabinets, lockers, drawers or other fixtures it needs. Built-in metal lockers for students extend the entire length of all corridors.

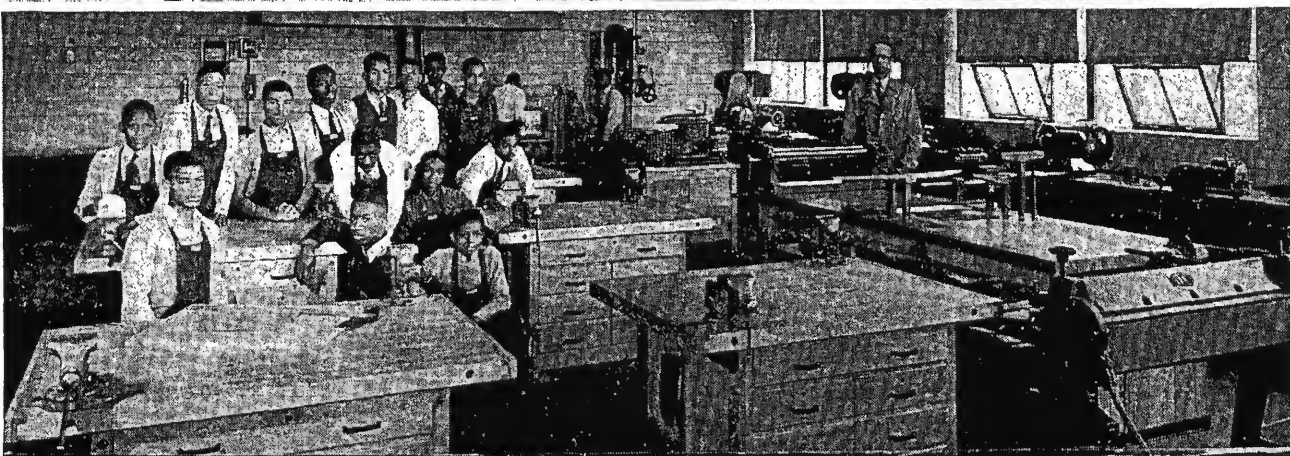
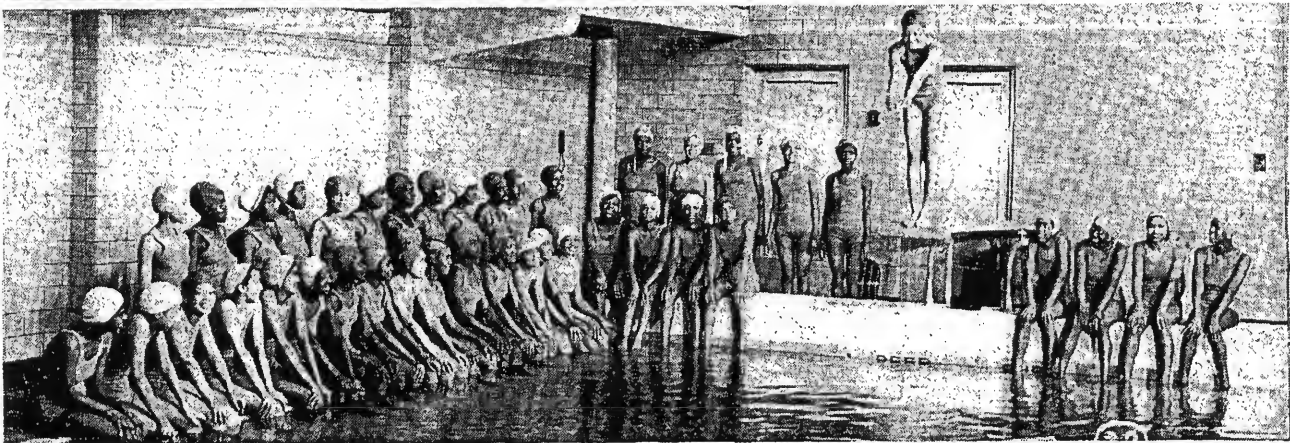
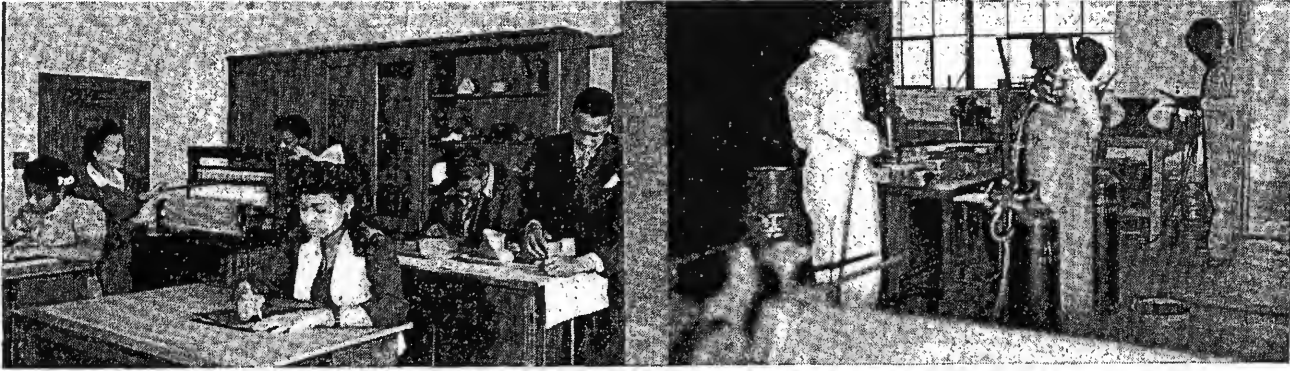
The building, designed to accommodate 1,250 students, and its landscaping cover two blocks. There are only twelve rooms which are actually called classrooms. These twelve rooms are for academic courses. The other rooms in the building are for specialized use. For Sumner High School, in tune with the latest trend in the secondary education field places emphasis on the "job-getting" courses, in addition to preparing those students who plan to continue their studies in college.

Large shops for building construction, woodwork, upholstering, furniture re-

(Continued on page 269)



Sumner High School in Kansas City, Kansas, was termed by architectural authorities all over the country as the "last word" in school buildings on its completion in January 1940. The beauty of its two tones of buff brick is emphasized by panels and sections of glass brick. Several thou-



Sumner High School Classes

Top, left: art class, free hand drawing, clay modeling, pottery, oil and water colors, bead work, weaving, book binding and textiles. Top, right: acetylene and electric arc welding. Second row: swimming instruction in modern 20 x 45 foot pool. Third row: foods classroom. There are 14 of these modern kitchen units with gas ranges, work tables, cabinets, porcelain sinks, two electric ranges and two refrigerators, along with dining room furniture, electrical appliances, china and glassware. Bottom: Summer boys learn all forms of sheet metal work. At night in Government sponsored defense courses, instruction is given qualifying youths for jobs in airplane plants

Education for Integration: A Magna Charta

By Reid E. Jackson

EDUCATION, as used here, will refer to any process, concluding itself in a progressive change of attitude, skill, activity or the like, on part of the individual, in resolving those ever-occurring personal and group problems, which arise as a result of the endeavors to maintain a harmonious balance for living within a complex and changing society. Particularly should it be stressed that any agency—formal or informal alike—which conspires to effect any such change is of immediate significance to the problem of education for the individual or the group.

Integration, a term constantly reappearing in the educational jargon over the past few years, has received varying interpretations which tend to vitiate functional utility in the concept of integration, for practical educative purposes. Be that as it may, all can concede that the *process* of integration involves, or to be more exact, necessitates, the inclusion of every element within a situation, to the extent that these elements can make a contribution in the continuous improvement and refinement of that situation. Perforce, then, no element can be disregarded or overlooked, in its significance for merging interests and capabilities in a unitary accomplishment of purpose. Negation of this principle for the Negro, it should be evident, has become a touchstone for the American Negro. The least that can be desired, then, is that any individual or element be able to make a contribution in a truly democratic society, by virtue of qualification.

Present Social Order

To confuse the present American social order with the utopian ideal of democracy is somewhat amiss. Rather than being projected upon a corporate pattern of shared activities in intelligent living, contemporary American society manifests yet the Jeffersonian ideal of rugged individualism. That is to say, greed, monopoly of interests, bias, intolerance and the like stalk unchecked through a morass of conflicting ideals and interpretations of democracy. From another point of view, the staccato tempo of American life has made its impress upon stability in personal and group existence throughout our societal structure. More than this, the unwarranted mystery of an "electric" age has lengthened the shadow of untutored thinking and action on the part of "Mr. Average

In this spirited challenge to Negro educators, Professor Jackson suggests a racial strategy designed to facilitate the integration of Negroes into the developing new order in American society

American." All in all, then, the American social order is a welter of competing ideologies and practices which strain to their utmost in endeavor to supersede each other. This, beyond a doubt, poses a challenge to American education—no matter what the category!

The Negro, in America, must face the unequivocal fact of assuming responsibility for the realization of a valid democracy. Just as the white race has belied allegiance to the fundamental principles of democratic living, through proscriptive and discriminatory practices towards the Negro, so has time and experience proved a disinclination, on the part of the majority group, to actually seek and safeguard democratic life for the minority elements within American society. In the light of this situation, *the Negro separate school must unreservedly devote its energies to the formulation, appraisal, and implementation of techniques in minority group strategy, as they apply to the immediate problem of integrating the Negro fully into American society.* The ritualistic study of discrete subjects, for their so-called inherent value in the future, will not suffice. Indeed, such naive faith in the worth of "canned knowledge"

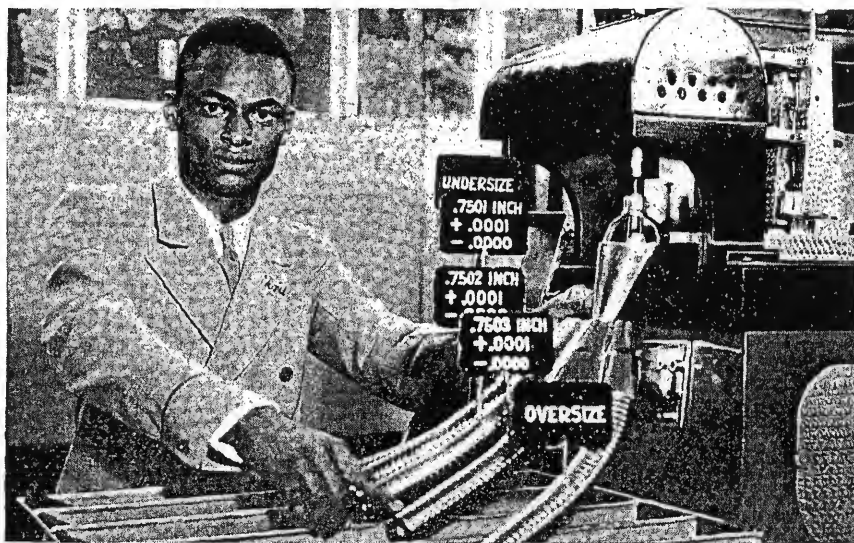
has been and will continue to be fatal.

The initial step, in a practicable program for integrating the Negro into the present American social order, is the evolution of a unified philosophy of education and life for the Negro, both as an individual and in a group. Too long have supposed pro-Negro organizations eschewed their fundamental responsibility to the Negro, in a selfish struggle for prestige as *the* voice of the Negro people. Each group, in turn, has insisted that its statement of objectives and program of action constituted a solution for the problem of the Negro in America. As a consequence, the strength of the Negro bloc in America has been sapped by a partition into camps of opinion, striving for diverse interests rather than that of the Negro. The Negro separate school must sponsor the integration of all educative agencies in the formulation of a consolidated and united plan of action, in resolving the problem of the Negro. It must be recognized, moreover, that the intelligent analysis of general and specific situations should disclose just when varying techniques should be brought into vogue. Even an orderly retreat, at times, becomes necessary. But, we should all know where we propose to move and act!

Need for Guidance

Guidance possesses magnified significance for the education of the Negro. To be more specific, a new leadership must

(Continued on page 267)



Claude Harward, mechanical genius of The Ford Motor Company, demonstrating remarkable measuring machine, accurate to one-millionth of an inch, which he helped develop and build

The Negro Sculptor

By James V. Herring

In this second of three articles Professor Herring tells of the contributions Negro sculptors have made and the influence of their work on the art of America and the world

SCULPTURE is an ancient and venerable art, the date of its origin is unknown.

African Negro sculpture according to some authors, dates back to the times of the ancient Greeks and Egyptians; and today a place of respect and acceptance is assured it among all cultured peoples. The African Negro sculptor worked in metals, ivory, terra cotta or stone; but most of his work is in wood. So beautifully wrought are many of these works, that they are much sought after by artists, collectors, and museums. This has given rise to a large number of imposters, whose works are of an inferior character and of no interest to either the artist or patron. The genuine objects come from the Gold Coast and the Ivory Coast, from Nigeria and the Cameroon, the Congo, Gabon and Benin, the German Archipelago and other places in Central Africa and West Africa. These sculptures are antiques in the sense that they were made at least a hundred years ago; many, of course are of greater age; although their exact date is difficult to determine.

Tribal expansion, and the desire to control the sources of the salt supply is given by James J. Sweeney as the cause of a continual movement of West African tribes toward the sea. "Naturally this continuous movement had its effect in disseminating tribal traditions. Thus in the art productions of the Negro peoples the difficulty in allocating stylistic traits with certainty to definite regions, may be in great part attributed to this fact."

However, "various tribes and districts in Africa tended to utilize certain characteristic designs, by which their works can often be recognized. The Sudan form, for example, tends to be angular and elongated, the Gabon to be bulbous, the Ivory Coast to combine fine surface decoration with strong underlying structure of masses."

The aim of the African Negro sculptor was not design nor non-objective sculpture; had it been he would have devoted himself entirely to these two forms of art and not chosen the difficult task of harmonizing the human form with abstract and decorative motifs.

Influence of African Art

Some European and American sculptors influenced by African Negro forms have experimented with abstract design for its own sake. In painting or sculpture, complete abstraction may involve loss of strong emotional or intellectual interest

which is usually attached to objects in the world of concrete experience, such as the human body. "The artist who can transform the body into some new and forceful design shows considerable inventiveness, and draws upon two powerful sources of appeal: representation and plastic form."

Historically, the reason African Negro sculpture is not completely abstract lies in the conditions under which it was made; it functions in the life of the African. The art of the African Negro was fundamentally utilitarian, in the sense of having a use over and above the aesthetic. The use in the case of the greatest works of art, was to serve as an expression of religious feeling, and to represent in a general way the African concept of the gods worshipped. Many carvings were done on household utensils, bobbins for thread, seats, musical instruments, and metal weights, all of which show the African Negro's powerful aesthetic energy and the manner in which he used it for decorative as well as practical purposes. But his greatest works are religious statues which have an effect of vigorous three dimensional solidity, and masks which always present

some semblance to human or animal form.

To those artists who understand and appreciate the spiritual as well as the authentic art form in African sculpture, it is not surprising that declining influences of 20th century European art should have received new life from the art of the African Negro.

Paul Guillaume, in 1919, organized at the theatre Champs Elysées a festival at which for the first time Negro poetry was read, Negro music played on ancient instruments, and dances exhibited in the exact rhythm of the archaic ceremonies of the Gabon forest; thus, he brought to all the eminent Parisians—artists, thinkers, and the wealthy of the artistic world, the force, power, and beauty of our ancestral art.

As Albert C. Barnes has said "The eruption of Negro art of the 20th century was not a mingling of two alien and congruous influences, but a recovery of European art of an important element in its own past. The place of the Negro in Modern Art is not that of a parvenu or an intruder, but one who belongs there by natural right and artistic inheritance. Mere inheritance, however distinguished, would not qualify any individual or race for a place among the elect in art. The real secret of the Negro's achievement lies in his temperament, in his natural gifts. An examination of these gifts, as they have been developed or styled by his circumstances, will reveal both the source of his accomplishment in the past and the promise of even greater accomplishment in the future."

It is not difficult to understand why the result of the African Negro's contact with the white race 400 years ago caused a decline in his art; and why he is at present struggling in our democracy, out of a long eclipse.

Shirley W. Porter, writing in THE STATE for Nov. 22nd on "O'Henry's Colored Friends," says that during reconstruction days immediately following General Johnson's surrender, Dr. Porter employed Isam Davis as a horseman and blacksmith. There were a large number of Negro blacksmiths, coopers, wood carvers, and engravers in New England and the south before the Civil War and during the days of reconstruction, many of whose ancestors came from Senegal West Africa and perhaps passed through the now famous Port of Darkar. "African Negro sculpture was the manifestation of a life which was a stable organization,



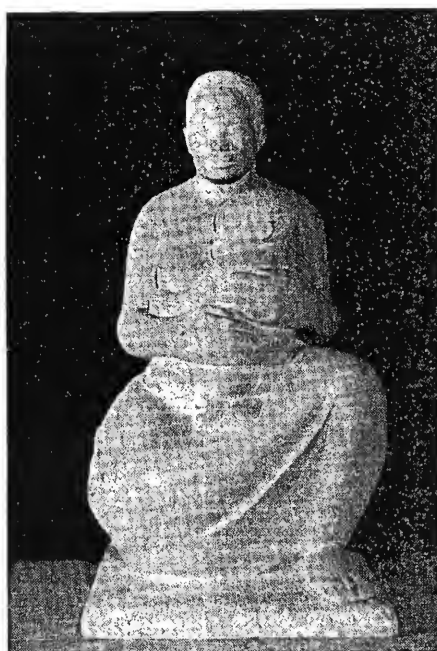
"Spiritual Singer" (Cast stone) by Joseph A. Kersey, Chicago. Entered in the Summer Sculpture show at the Art Institute of Chicago. Mr. Kersey was the only Negro included

thoroughly adjusted to its surroundings, and was therefore able to find natural, authentic expression."

Early American Negro Sculptors

The American Negro, torn from his native environment, herded together on southern plantations and given to an incessant toil, was compelled to reconstruct his whole outlook. The first American Negro sculptors were women: Edmonia Lewis, May Howard Jackson, and Meta Worrick Fuller, to name the most famous. Edmonia Lewis was born about 1843. Her early work was full of moralistic sentiment and came soon to the attention of the Abolitionist of the last century. One of her greatest works, "Freedwoman," was well adapted to the moral feelings typically held by the great anti-slavery groups toward such experience. She also modeled portrait busts of Charles Sumner, Robert Gould Shaw, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln. James A. Porter, writing in *ART IN AMERICA* for Jan. 1936, says, "Edmonia Lewis left America and went to Rome to study. It is as yet undetermined whether her introduction to the Neo-classical style of sculpture began in America or in Europe." He published in the same article, however, two excellent examples: "Awake and Asleep," by Miss Lewis, works which may be definitely placed in the Neo-classical tradition. Her other subjects such as, "Hagar in the Wilderness," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Morning of Liberty" are all romantic in subject, but their treatment is characteristic of the Neo-classic ideal, the popularity of which is attested during her time by its wide geographical diffusion.

May Howard Jackson was born in Philadelphia in 1877. In 1902 she married William T. S. Jackson of Washington, D. C., where she lived for many years. *THE CRISIS* speaks of her as a sculptor "who is far less known than is her rightful due." She was withdrawn, shunned publicity, but endowed with unusual ability. Mrs. Jackson was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, was graduated from Tadd's Art School, and was the first colored girl to win a scholarship at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. She was sometime instructor in sculpture in the department of art at Howard university; and acted as a judge in the Harmon Award in Fine Arts, Series 1927. In 1928 she received the Bronze Award from the same foundation. Mrs. Jackson's chief works were portrait busts of Americans of mixed Negro and Caucasian descent. Her ability at this kind of portraiture was marvelous and her exhibits at the Corcoran in Washington and in galleries in New York City, received much favorable comment. Some of her most important works are busts of the late Archibald



"Negro Mother and Child" (carved stone) by Alice Elizabeth Catlett, Washington, D. C. Collection of State University of Iowa. First award in sculpture, American Negro Exposition, Chicago, 1940

Grimke and Kelly Miller, W. E. B. Du Bois, William H. Lewis (Assistant United States Attorney General 1909-1913) and Miss Charlotte E. Hunter, which is on loan at Howard university. The last is Mrs. Jackson's finest work of a woman. Considering the limited technical and aesthetic opportunities in America in her time, what she did with the American Negro as a subject in the 19th century, may be compared favorably with what Houdon did for his French and American sitters in the 18th century. Mrs. Jackson's training was similar to the classic trend of contemporary academic taste, but she always modified this by concrete and objective realism.

Meta Warrick Fuller lives in Framingham, Mass., and was born in the same city and in the same year as Mrs. Jackson. She has perhaps received more publicity than any other Negro sculptor. Benjamin Brawley in his book *THE NEGRO IN LITERATURE AND ART IN THE UNITED STATES*, published in 1918, did much to bring her to the attention of the public, when he said "The sculptor at the present time of assured position is Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller. Whether her position is assured, only time will tell, for much of her reputation rests upon works which were lost in a disastrous Philadelphia fire in 1910." Her works may be divided into two classes: the Romantic and the characteristic traditional Renaissance style. The first is represented by works such as "The Wretched" and "Secret Sorrow,"

the second, by the "Immigrant in America" and "The Silent Appeal." Mr. Brawley says, "Her early work is not delicate or pretty; it is gruesome and terrible; but it is also intense and vital, and from it speaks the very tragedy of the Negro race."

Mrs. Fuller still lives, "but with these heroic women," to quote Mr. James A. Porter, "—and I mean heroic in the true sense—for against odds and in the face of the most painful self-deprivation, they pursued an unremunerative calling." The first epoch of American Negro sculpture seems to conclude itself, an epoch in all respects identical, let us say, to the main stream of American life in the nineteenth century.

The Modern Sculptors

The second group of American Negro sculptors is considerably larger than our first one and includes men and women who have exhibited and who are represented in some of our best galleries and museums. To mention only a few of them here: Augusta Savage, Elizabeth Prohic, Sargent Johnson, and Richmond Barthé. The work of all of them compares favorably with most European and American sculpture which imitates the Greek and Renaissance tradition. Elizabeth Prohic has worked directly in wood and stone; Sargent Johnson has done excellent mask in metal, while Augusta Savage and Richmond Barthé seem to prefer modelling in clay. Of the two men, Barthé is better known in New York and in the East, while Johnson's work is greatly appreciated in California and the Middle West. Both have received numerous awards.

Augusta Savage for some time headed the Art Center in New York City and also taught in the Savage Studio, which was financed by the Carnegie Corporation through the New York Urban League. Miss Prohic is Instructor in Sculpture at Atlanta University.

Although all of these sculptors have received, and justifiably so, the enthusiastic eulogies of modern critics, none of them have understood nor do they seem likely to understand the structural plastic qualities found in the works of their African forefathers.

Joseph Kersey of Chicago, William Ellsworth Artis of New York, Teodoro Ramos Blanco of Havana, Cuba, and Alice Elizabeth Catlett of Washington, District of Columbia, are among the Negro sculptors of our third and present group whose works are today seriously considered.

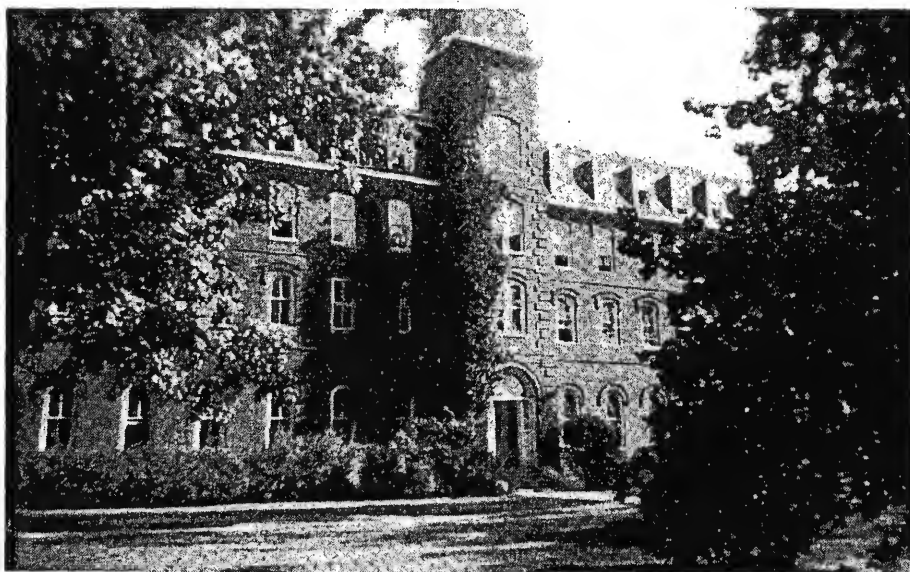
These modern sculptors of the present generation have derived some idea of the varied character of African Negro sculpture. It is to them and their followers, to whom we may look for those vital forms in plastic qualities found in the sculpture of our African ancestors.

Forty-One Receive Diplomas At Barber-Scotia

THE commencement exercises at Barber-Scotia College, May 31 to June 2, brought to a successful close the seventy-fifth year of progress of the institution.

Forty-one graduates received the Junior College Diploma. Highest honors went to Adde Louise Jones of Roanoke, Virginia, and a number of other awards were made at this time; notably the Rebecca Cantey Melton prize given annually by Captain and Mrs. John Edgar Smith of Washington, D. C., to the student in the graduating class rendering outstanding service to the school and showing promise of leadership as well as good citizenship. Adde Jones by an overwhelming vote of the faculty received this award. The Ruth Butler Watts award in music went to Rachel Blades of Columbia, Tennessee. The annual scholarship given to a member of the freshman class attaining the highest number of quality points above fifty went to two students this year, Helen Gibson and Glendora McIlwain. Through the generosity of Mr. William H. Barnhardt of Charlotte, N. C., Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, Division Secretary of the American Bible Society, presented each member of the graduating class with a Bible.

The alumnae returned to the institution in representative numbers to attend the annual meeting and luncheon. Guest speaker on this occasion was Mrs. Emma Ritchie Anderson, Principal of the Morgan Elementary School, Charlotte, N. C. At this time the gift of a sundial containing the prophetic words "Grow old along with me the best is yet to be" was presented to the school by the out-going class.



FAITH HALL

Barber-Scotia Junior College is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

These events climaxed the series of activities celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of Barber-Scotia College which began formally with Founders Day program on January 27 and was carried through a number of pre-commencement programs which included the dramatic performance of May 16, a patriotic comedy entitled "American Passport," the enjoyable glee club recital of May 22 and the lawn demonstration of calisthenics and rhythmic, May 23.

Barber-Scotia College, reorganized as a Junior College with an all Negro faculty ten years ago, has made outstanding progress. President Cozart announced

that service and terminal courses in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping will be offered next school year. He also reaffirmed the belief that the highest outcome in education is stalwart Christian character supported by valuable by-products of scholarship and worthwhile achievements growing out of native interests.

Barber-Scotia Junior College offers a two-year program in general education for students who plan to transfer to other colleges.

Secretarial and Pre-nursing curricula give specific training for those who wish to go immediately into clerical positions, or specialized nurse training.



Wholesome recreation is emphasized. There are many such intramural activities



Dramatic presentation, "Simon the Leper." Much emphasis is placed upon music, dramatics and other cultural activities

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

33rd Annual Conference: With the war-time theme of "Victory is Vital to Minorities", the Association opened its 33rd annual conference in Los Angeles, Calif., on July 14, in the packed auditorium of the Second Baptist Church. In the many sessions leading up to the big Sunday, July 19, mass meeting addressed by Republican leader, Wendell Willkie, there was spirited discussion of the role of Negroes in the war effort, whether Negroes should submerge their fight for full equality during the war or continue to demand justice and a square deal, the fight for equality in education, the poll

tax and many other pertinent questions. The conference was welcomed on the opening night by Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the Los Angeles NAACP. The keynote address was delivered by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary.

President Roosevelt sent his usual greeting which was read to the assembled delegates and the public. It follows:

"It is with gratification that I extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its Thirty-Third Annual Conference in Los Angeles.

"I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gathering reads 'Victory

Is Vital to Minorities.' This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today, as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory.'

"We are, in a sense, a Nation of minorities. By race, by religion, by color, by ancestry, each constituent group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total population. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a Nation. And the democratic way of life within that Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

"Your striking theme 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities,' does more than answer our enemies—both domestic and foreign—who seek to accentuate our differences in order to divide our strength. As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you



Raney, Newark, N. J.

PANCAS, Newark, N. J., membership campaign. L. to R. seated: M. S. Jones, Jr., campaign director; Robert Wheeler; Grace Fenderson; Herbert Turk; John A. Jones. Second row: Mrs. Rosamond Stewart; Ruth Ford; Ethel Gant; Meryren B. Pearson; Lucy Farrar-Hall; Mrs. H. Finch; C. Lansing Nevins; Mae Barrett; Mrs. Anthony. Rear row: James Copeland; Fred Clarke; Cornell Foster; James Miller

that your Government will accept its responsibility to you.

Very sincerely yours,"

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

On July 15, the principal address was delivered by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and president of Hampton Institute, who spoke on the Negro's place in war time employment. Mrs. Charlotta Bass, editor of the California *Eagle* was the other evening speaker.

On Friday night, July 17, the 27th Spingarn Medal was formally presented to A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters by Bishop J. A. Gregg of the A.M.E. Church, and a national vice-president of the NAACP.

Among other speakers at the various sessions were Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; E. Frederick Morrow, national assistant field secretary; Gloster Current and Dr. J. J. McClendon, Detroit; Crystal Bird Fauset, Washington, D. C.; Thomas N. Roberts, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Amos T. Hall, Tulsa; Walter Hardin, UAW-CIO, Detroit; Karl Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; and George N. Johnson, assistant executive secretary of FEPC, Washington, D. C.

On July 19 the address of Wendell Willkie climaxing the conference was delivered to a packed audience in the Shrine auditorium. The speech was broadcast over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System from 3:15 to 3:30, Pacific War Time.

All sessions except the Sunday meeting were held in the Second Baptist Church of which Rev. J. Raymond Henderson is pastor.

The Washington Front: In its congratulatory message to the President on the anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 8802, the Association commended the progress of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and urged an increase in its budget and authority.

In June the NAACP directors warned against the use of the FEPC as a Negro "catch-all" bureau, to which Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean replied on June 26 that the President contemplated no such scheme but instead had agreed to increase the staff and budget enabling it to extend its facilities to "Awaken other government agencies to carry out both the letter and the spirit of Executive Order 8802".

The Washington Bureau of the NAACP announced the filing on June 22, in the U. S. district court of Virginia, of a suit asking damages of \$5,000 and costs on behalf of James Harold, War Department employe, beaten by Theodore Lee, guard at the War Department's building in Arlington, Va., May 18. NAACP attorneys Leon A. Ransom and

James A. Washington, Jr., are Harold's counsel.

The NAACP is playing a major role in the fight for passage of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax bill (H.R. 1024). Its investigation discloses that the great majority of northern congressmen have signed the discharge petition to bring the bill to the floor of the House. Branch members and the interested public are urged to write representatives from their districts to support the bill.

Checking up on reports that Negroes certified for jobs in the Office of Censorship were being turned down, the NAACP learned from its director, Byron Price, on June 24, that "Our only requirement is ability to perform satisfactorily the intricate and often technical functions of censorship."

Delegates representing 29 Negro and white national organizations met on July 4 at the NAACP Washington Bureau and voted to support a program of cooperation with the Bureau on Negro problems.

Bishop Walls of the AME Zion church sent \$131.41 from the Indiana, New York and New England conferences of the church for support of the Washington NAACP Bureau. The Bayonne, N. J., NAACP branch also sent \$150 for this purpose.

Buses for Negro Orchestras: Because discrimination against Negroes in the South and elsewhere makes it impossible for Negro bands to get pullman, eating, housing and other accommodations, the NAACP wired Joseph B. Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation head on June 18, to withhold application of the restrictive order to buses used by Negro officers until a conference could be held on the question. On June 25, the conference was held with E. A. Roberts, ODT Assistant director; Nick Simmons of that office, Cab Calloway, representing Negro bands, Walter White and Frank Reeves, administrative assistant at the NAACP Washington Bureau. It is believed that the ODT may allot buses to Negro bands in the South as a result of this conference.

The Association is supporting the fight to abolish jim crow locals within the American Federation of Musicians as a violation of the President's Executive Order, 8802, banning discrimination in labor unions.

War Industry: Thanks to a year of effort by the Bryn Mawr NAACP branch, 14 skilled Negro workers secured jobs at the Autocar company in Ardmore, Pa. Warren F. Chew, branch president, secured the aid of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices in winning the fight.

The Association has informed the FEPC that the all-Negro shipyard of the Sun Shipbuilding company at Chester,

Pa., is a violation of the letter and spirit of the President's Executive Order, 8802, because it sets up trade barriers beyond which the Negro worker cannot go. It stated, "the Sun company, by its acts, is delineating a pattern which is dangerous to the American way of life".

Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia NAACP has charged that the racial proportion plan of the local Housing Authority is unsatisfactory because the present location of the projects already erected would not, under this plan, include a fair proportion of Negro defense workers on the basis of needs.

The National Office in telegrams sent June 17 to U. S. housing officials in Washington, D. C., scored the whole quota system limiting the number of Negroes in federal housing. The NAACP declared Negroes are entitled to the same access to publicly financed housing projects as other citizens on the basis of their needs and qualifications.

A hearing in the Michigan Circuit Court was held June 20 at which representatives of the government agencies were called to state their policy with regard to Negroes and other minorities in public housing projects. The project involved was the Colonel Hamtramck Homes, Hamtramck, Mich., a Detroit suburb, where white tenants voted to restrict occupancy to whites, after it had been bi-racial. Judge Miller granted a temporary injunction giving Negroes a seven per cent quota on the basis of racial proportionalism. The NAACP criticized this as unsound since Negro population rapidly changes in abnormal times like these.

New Trial Ordered: Deciding that the trial judge had failed to charge the jury that it is the right of a man to defend his home, the South Carolina State Supreme Court reversed on July 6, the

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conviction of Sammie Osborne (17) for killing a white landlord on August 17, 1941. The Columbia, S. C., NAACP and the national office secured the services of two prominent white lawyers to defend Osborne. The NAACP is planning for a new trial.

Negro school teachers in New Orleans have rejected the local school board's plan to gradually equalize their salaries with those paid whites over a five-year period as unsatisfactory.

Porters Brotherhood Life Member: Newest Life Member of the NAACP is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters whose \$500 check was received late in June.

The Newark, N. J., NAACP recently closed its most successful membership drive in 20 years with 1535 members.

Children of New York's Free Synagogue school contributed \$10 from their Keren Ami—"Fund of my People" to the NAACP for "the fine service you are rendering".

Graduates

(Continued from page 252)

Shaw University.....	510	53
Johnson C. Smith University.....	500	110
Alcorn A. & M. College.....	463	67
Fisk University.....	461	70
Bethune-Cookman College.....	544	..
Stowe Teachers College.....	446	48
Clark College.....	423	46
Bennett College.....	416	92
Spelman College.....	408	63
Allen University.....	385	49
Miles College.....	380	35
Lincoln University, Pa.....	374	67
Morehouse College.....	361	46
Bluefield State Teachers College.....	348	39
LeMoyne College.....	344	48
Meharry Medical College.....	344	..
Fort Valley State College.....	332	30
Louisville Municipal College.....	324	34
Knoxville College.....	310	46
Dillard University.....	309	34
Talladega College.....	307	50
Paine College.....	288	31
Atlanta University.....	267	22
Livingstone College.....	251	54
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute.....	250	80
St. Augustine's College.....	228	46
Cheyney Training School for Teachers.....	218	35
Claffin College.....	199	29
Florida N. & I. Jr. College.....	190	..
Tougaloo College.....	190	28
Coppin Teachers College.....	178	66
Voorhees N. and I. School.....	159	..
Rust College.....	156	20
Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work.....	140	..
Gammon Theological Seminary.....	71	..
Virginia Theological Seminary.....	30	6
Total.....	32338	3651

School	Number enrolled	(white) A.B. or B.S.
Wayne University.....	594	23
Ohio State University.....	431	24
College of City of New York.....	250	..
Teachers College, Columbia.....	229	7
University of Kansas.....	159	14
University of Illinois.....	142	11
Western Reserve University.....	115	6
Indiana University.....	98	13
Boston University.....	65	5
Oberlin College.....	42	1
Northwestern University.....	41	3
Kansas State College of Agric. and Applied Science.....	41	4
University of Nebraska.....	26	2
University of Denver.....	21	5
Purdue University.....	21	3
Loyola University.....	17	..
University of Arizona.....	15	3
Pacific Union College.....	14	..
Harvard College.....	13	1
Drew University.....	13	..
Pennsylvania State College.....	12	..
Omaha University.....	12	2
Harvard University.....	12	..
Union Theological Seminary.....	11	..

New Mexico University.....	9	..
Law School of Harvard.....	8	..
Creighton University.....	7	1
Simmons College.....	7	..
University of Buffalo.....	6	1
Union Theological Seminary at Columbia U.....	6	..
Mount Holyoke College.....	5	1
Wellesley College.....	5	..
Radcliffe College.....	5	..
Mass. Institute of Technology.....	5	..
Bates College.....	4	4
Bowdoin College.....	4	1
Colorado College.....	3	1
Macalester College.....	3	..
Rutgers College.....	3	..
Smith College.....	3	1
Aurora College.....	2	..
Bradley Polytechnic Institute.....	2	..
Harvard School of Public Health.....	2	..
Harvard Divinity School.....	2	..
Syracuse University.....	2	..
Tufts College.....	2	..
Brown University.....	2	1
DePauw University.....	1	..
Beloit College.....	1	1
Clark University.....	1	..
Harvard Graduate School of Education.....	1	..
University of Cincinnati..... (not given)	1	16
Total.....	2496	155
Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.).....	34834	3806

HIGHER DEGREES

Master's Degree

Atlanta University.....	60
Howard University.....	35
Teachers College, Columbia University.....	30
Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work.....	26
Fisk University.....	15
Virginia State College for Negroes.....	13
University of Illinois.....	10
Western Reserve University.....	9
University of Kansas.....	9
Ohio State University.....	8
Prairie View State College.....	7
Indiana University.....	7
Northwestern University.....	5
Wayne University.....	5
Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences.....	4
Boston University.....	4
University of Cincinnati.....	4
Virginia Union University.....	3

Howard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.....	3
Hampton Institute.....	2
Drew University.....	2
Oberlin College.....	2
Radcliffe College.....	2
Lincoln University, Mo.....	1
University of Denver.....	1
Loyola University School of Social Work.....	1
Pennsylvania State College.....	1
New Mexico University.....	1
Simmons College.....	1
Michigan State College.....	1
Wellesley College.....	1
New York University.....	1
Total.....	274

Howard Professional Schools

Dentistry.....	17
Law.....	8
Medicine.....	34
Pharmacy.....	4
Religion.....	11
Social Work.....	6
Total.....	80

Meharry Medical School

Medicine.....	50
Dentistry.....	11
Nursing.....	14
Total.....	75

Doctors of Philosophy

Augustus C. Phillips.....	Ohio State University
Earl Edgar Dawson.....	University of Kansas
Dunbar Simms McLaurin.....	University of Illinois
William Wallace Dowdy.....	Western Reserve University
James P. Brawley.....	Northwestern University
Robert Spencer Beale.....	Pennsylvania State College
Robert Lewis Gill.....	University of Michigan
Ivan Earle Taylor.....	University of Pennsylvania
Frederick A. Jackson.....	New York University
George H. Spaulding.....	University of Pennsylvania
J. Irving E. Scott.....	University of Pittsburgh
William H. Gray, Jr.....	University of Pennsylvania (12)

Other Degrees

(Including Honorary Degrees)	
Howard University: Bachelor of Music (3), Bach. of School Music (5), Cert. in Oral Hygiene (2), Doctor of Laws (3), Doctor of Ed. (3)	
(Continued on page 269)	

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Fair Employment Practice

Steamship lines engaged in the transportation of war materials are war industries and come under Executive Order 8802, which outlaws discrimination based on race, creed and national origin, according to an opinion rendered by John Lord O'Brian, general counsel of the War Production Board, to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and announced by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee.

This opinion was requested in the light of numerous complaints reaching the committee from seamen and other shipworkers who allege that they have been denied jobs solely because of their race, religion, or national origin.

Mr. Cramer also announced the addition of two senior field representatives to the Committee's staff—Maceo W. Hubbard, Philadelphia, Penn., and Ernest Green Trimble, Lexington, Ky., both lawyers.

Mr. Hubbard is a graduate of Lincoln University and Harvard Law School. For several years he has been associated with the firm of Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia, Penn.

Florida N.&I. President

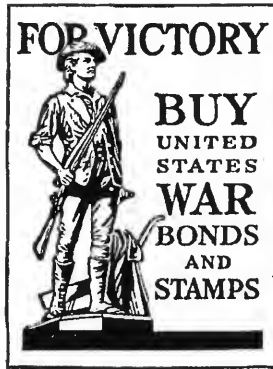
(Continued from page 248)

In May, 1936, Doctor Gray married Miss Hazel Yates of Louisiana. Two children, Marion, age 3 and William, III, age 9 months have blessed this union. At present Mrs. Gray is pursuing advanced work toward her Master's degree in Home Economics at Temple University and expects to join her husband in September in Saint Augustine.

College and School News

(Continued from page 245)

R.O.T.C. in field artillery. The unit at West Virginia State is the only one designated for the training of colored artillery officers for the U. S. Army. Students taking the course will be furnished clothing and equipment, and upon graduation will have an opportunity to become officers in Negro regiments.



Signal Corps civilian training has also been started at the college with instruction of two units of twenty-five each of civilian mechanic learners in radio. Appointees to this training qualify by passing a civil service examination and during training they receive \$85 a month. Upon graduating they are assigned to a Signal Corps Repair Base for duty with pay beginning at \$1440 a year.

Education for Integration

(Continued from page 260)

be deliberately sought and trained for our group. The period of paternalism and pseudo-moralism as the prime quality of the Negro leader is passé. I, for one, cannot subscribe to the theory that it is folly to prepare for occupational endeavors which are not yet open to the Negro. To my mind, the primary step in achieving a new occupational horizon is encompassed in training our best-qualified persons, so that they can persistently demand employment in occupational areas now closed to them. To accomplish this end, a guidance program should be designed which will survey not altogether the field, but also the inherent capabilities of Negro youth and then make certain that these capabilities are developed. In a word, our most intelligent minds must be trained for leadership and action.

Education for the Negro, also, must take into consideration the mass of Negro people who do and must live a day-by-day existence. Somehow or other, I look askance at the run-of-mine Negro History Week Program. The glorification and deification of such personages as Crispus Attucks, Frederick Douglass, and George Washington Carver, for their most commendable accomplish-

ments, has outlived its original purpose. The Negro History Week Celebration, instead, should be transmuted into a year-round program, in which each Negro is made aware of his peculiar characteristics as a functioning American citizen. Here again, the formal educative agency—the Negro separate school—must take the lead. Over and beyond this, the spirit of scientific research must operate, to the extent that significant fact-finding studies relating to the present status of the Negro in America, will be prosecuted in order to secure data which might be disseminated to all Negroes—young and old alike. This, perhaps, will call for a prescribed program of reading and interpretation. The type of research and survey to which I refer though, is not the usual apologetic study in support of the doctrine of Negro inferiority—a propaganda technique of the white man. What I suggest is that we get wise to our own possibilities and combat distorted and vicious propaganda with equally as valid and objective propaganda!

Issuing from the collection of pertinent data which I propose above, might be the organization of a militantly-aggressive group of virile individuals, drawn from both races, which would plan an intelligent assault upon practical problems, at the very source of their origin and existence. This group, which would include both educators and laymen, could initiate its planning program in all educative agencies—formal and informal alike—and then spread its activities out into the various areas of attrition. Such program, it should be observed, cannot be consummated over-

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Education for Integration

(Continued from page 260)

night. Long-term objectives must be established and courageous persons, dedicated to a thoroughgoing program, involving many disappointments and sacrifices, must man the program. Dare I even suggest that supreme sacrifices would be in the offing? The current controversy over the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit is a case in point! Then, too, the Negro must not permit himself to be beguiled into accepting a token representation—pallative rewards for a few—which serve to camouflage the continuing policy to keep the mass of Negroes in an inferior position.

On the other side of the picture, we must realize that the Negro must upgrade certain social characteristics so that he might rightfully expect integration into American society. Such prob-

lems as decorum in public and private places, health conditions, social etiquette, use of cosmetics, manner of dress, and esthetic and cultural development should be of immediate concern in the education of the Negro—for, at times, our shortcomings in this respect, could and do justify the ghetto!

Finally, it should be stated that not until the Negro secures full (or fuller) integration into the American way of life will he be able in pre- or post-war activity to share in the formulation of a blue print for an altered world order. In sum, then, the Negro will hardly be included in any planning groups, or proposals for a new world order, until he gains a stature in the present world order which cannot be ignored. To state it in a positive fashion, when the Negro becomes a potent factor in the present American society, to the point that he shares equitably in the functions of the democratic order, then he can be assured of participation in any future planning programs.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. **THE CRISIS** maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights.

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Telephone: North 8843

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Graduates

(Continued from page 266)

Meharry Medical College: Certificates in Anesthesia, Medical Technology and Radiology (4)
Ohio State University: Certified Graduate Nurse (1)
Western Reserve University: Certificate in Public Health Nursing (1)
Drew University: Bachelor of Divinity (2)
University of Nebraska: Graduate Certificate in Social Work (1)
Union Theological Seminary: B. D. (3)
Wiley College: Doctor of Laws (1) D.D. (1), Doctor of Literature (1), Honorary Master of Education (1)
Prairie View State College: Diploma Nursing Education (7)
Virginia State College for Negroes: L. L. D. (1)
Lincoln University, Pa. Bachelor of Sacred Theology (4)
Morehouse College: L. L. D. (2)
Talladega: Mus. B. (3)
Livingstone College: B. D. (2)
Florida Normal and Industrial Jr. College: Associates in Art (45)
Gammon Theological Seminary: B. D. (8), Bachelor of Religious Education (2)
Virginia Theological Seminary and College: Bachelor of Theology (1)
Boston University: B. S. T. (3), Bachelor of Laws (1)
University of Cincinnati: Certificate in Real Estate (1), Bachelor of Education (3)
Grand total of graduates including A. B., B. S., Divinity, Masters, Graduate, Professional, Ph. D., and miscellaneous degrees.....4353

Sumner High School

(Continued from page 258)

pair, sheet metal work, welding, and auto mechanics have the most modern machinery. Some students trained on this equipment in government-sponsored defense courses, are now at work in war plants.

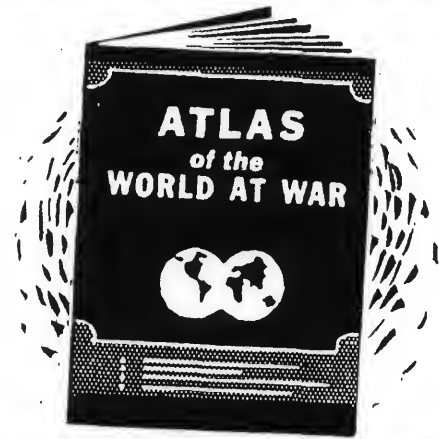
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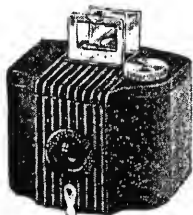
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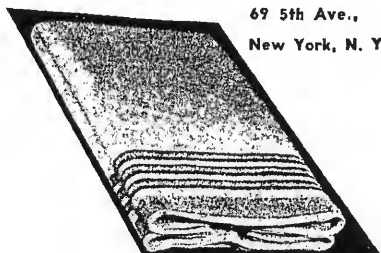
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ings which do not require use of the large auditorium. The walls of the main auditorium are of buff brick, with an Indian decorative motif. There are facilities for showing motion pictures. The stage has modern scenery and lighting effects. There are two study halls seating 105 students each; a well-lighted library, with glass brick corners and attractive green venetian blinds; and a cafeteria seating 380 persons. Other features include a large gymnasium with dressing rooms and locker rooms, a swimming pool, two music rooms, a health suite, a students' activity room, and the office suite.

Typing, shorthand, bookkeeping and the technique of business machines are taught in special rooms in the commercial department. The arts and crafts room provides suitable implements for work in metal, wood, weaving, pottery, carving, designing and simple sculpturing as well as drawing and painting. Printing, mechanical drawing and blue-printing also have their special space.

John A. Hodge, who went to Sumner as a teacher in 1910, has been principal of the school since 1916. He holds the A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Indiana. At the university he was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society, and while studying on his master's degree, he was a teaching fellow in the physics department. He has done other academic work at the universities of Wisconsin, Colorado and Chicago.

Science is Mr. Hodge's first love, and as a teacher of this subject, he built up Sumner's physics and chemistry departments to a standard far above that for high schools at that time. He formed one of the early wireless radio clubs in the city, and radio is still his hobby.

The principal's activities have been a significant influence in the community. He was one of the early presidents of the N.A.A.C.P. branch. He has taken an active part in the Boy Scout organization, the Y.M.C.A., the First Baptist Church where he is a trustee, and in many projects which affect the youth of Kansas City. Kansas. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Pi Phi fraternities.

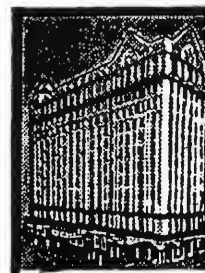
Mr. Hodge is a member of the National Education Association and was appointed to that organization's advisory committee to cooperate with the American Teachers' Association, of which he is also a member. He attends educational conferences and seminars to aid him in his administrative duties.

The first class to enter the new Sumner High School has now been graduated. To these graduates and to those of succeeding years, this outstanding educational unit stands as a challenge. Full use of the benefits of this school will be made by these young people as they accept the obligations of citizenship.

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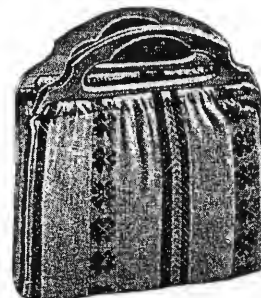
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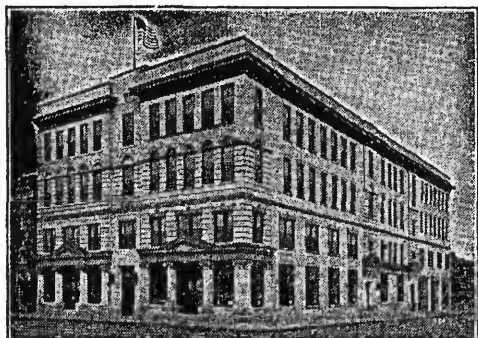


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Any and All
Attempts To
Violate Our
Civil Rights

THE
Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

LIFE INSURANCE CARRIES ON



Home Office Building
3rd and Clay Sts., Richmond, Virginia

The world is in a turmoil and men and women in the Life Insurance Business realize that there is a big job to be done, not only for this country, but likewise for widows and orphans, and they will not shirk these duties.



Airplanes, guns, ships, tanks and many other implements of war are needed to overcome the enemies of this and allied nations; therefore, Insurance Companies are putting millions of dollars into Uncle Sam's hands to enable him to carry on. Man-power is also necessary to operate the equipment which is being turned out in increasing quantities in this "Arsenal of Democracy" and here too, these companies are contributing their full share of the "Flower of the Nation" to help win the war.

In all of the things, which are vital to the peace and happiness and security of everyone in this country, life insurance is carrying on, but at the same time it is not unmindful of its duty to provide personal security, economic and independence and protection for the family in times of peace or stress and such activities conform to the American way of life.

The personnel of the SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC. is always on guard for the welfare of the country, and likewise for those who intrust to it the care of their insurance funds. Careful management and many years of experience and ample capital and reserves guarantee that this Company will fully meet all of these obligations.

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FCT/pk

October 8, 1942

100-82799

FORMATION CONTAINED

IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-6-83 BY SP6 BJA/MLR

SAC, New York City

Re: GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

1 Gupta or
informed file

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 22, 1942 at New York City which transmitted certain enclosures to the Bureau pertaining to Schuyler.

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In the envelope containing these enclosures were transmitted New York Field Division file #100-24049 in which George S. Schuyler is the subject and two pieces of loose mail, one captioned "George Schuyler" and the other, "Confidential Memo on Subversive Activities; Internal Security - N". This material is being returned to you herewith under registered cover.

The transmission of this material to the Bureau should be called to the attention of the responsible employee so that such will not happen again.

Bureau
from
[initials]

Yours truly,

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-82799-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 10 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
★ OCT 8 1942 P.M.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

52 OCT 12 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-10659**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-13-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-30; 10-2-42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
TITLE GEORGE SAMUEL SCHUYLER, Alias George S. Schuyler			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject, born in Providence, Rhode Island, obtained American passport in January 1931, for a trip to Great Britain, France, Spain and Liberia; no record of renewal or subsequent passport.

AGENCY *100-10659-5111*
REQ. REC'D. *2-27-51*
REP
BY

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent New York City, dated September 22, 1942.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *6-6-85* BY *SP 6/BJA*

~~Confidential Informant~~ known to the Bureau, made available to Agent subject's passport file, which reflects the following pertinent information:

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GEORGE SAMUEL SCHUYLER was issued passport number 336,967 on January 16, 1931, for a five months' trip to Great Britain, France, Spain and Liberia, for the purpose of gathering material for a book, intending to sail from the Port of New York on January 17, 1931, on the S.S. Baltic. According to the subject's passport application, he was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on February 25, 1895, and was married on January 6, 1928.

The passport application reflects a notation that according to information from the AGO, War Department, subject enlisted on

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>3-10-61 E/Hm/OK</i> S. K. McKee	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED <i>2-3-56 R32</i>		15 OCT 14 1942	EX-11
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 5 - New York 2 - Washington Field			

COPY IN FILE

July 18, 1912, was discharged on May 17, 1915; re-enlisted on October 26, 1915, and discharged on October 14, 1917, to accept a commission as First Lieutenant; he was Court Martialed for absence from duty from April 1, 1918, to July 10, 1918, and was sentenced to ten years confinement; this sentence was later reduced to five years, and still later to one year, which he served. Subject was dismissed on December 6, 1918.

The passport application reflects that subject was 5'6" high,


hair,	black
eyes,	dark brown
race,	colored
scars,	slight scar on left shin, scar on left thumb
occupation,	writer
residence,	321 Edgecomb Avenue New York City.

The passport file reflects a letter dated February 21, 1934, from subject addressed to the State Department, asking whether his passport could be renewed to include his wife and child. In reply dated February 26, 1934, the Passport Division advised him that the passport may be renewed valid until January 16, 1935, and amended to include his wife and child providing both are American citizens.

The file also reflects a letter from subject, 320 Manhattan Avenue, New York City, dated October 16, 1936, asking for passport suggestions for a continuous trip to the Caribbean lasting eighty or ninety days, with his wife and five year old daughter, who would accompany him as far as Jamaica, where they intend to visit friends.

A reply was sent to subject under date of October 22, 1936, to the effect that no passport or visa was required of American tourists to visit Jamaica. The file reflects no further passport or other correspondence.

- PENDING -

4 frank
Wing! 

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C., will contact the main offices of the WPA for information concerning subject's reported employment on the Federal Writers Project, WPA, New York City. Complete information should be ascertained concerning subject's background.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - O - 7-2034

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
November 12, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-6-85 BY SP 6 BTA/RL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GEORGE SAMUEL SCHUYLER, wa.
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

77

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 22, 1942, at New York City setting out a lead for the Pittsburgh Field Division.

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Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 20, 1942, at Pittsburgh, Pa., entitled "PITTSBURGH COURIER; DISSEMINATION OF JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AMONG THE NEGROES - INTERNAL SECURITY J." This report, a copy of which was made available to the New York Field Division, sets out the information available in this office regarding the above-captioned subject.

This office deems it inadvisable to contact officials or employees of the Pittsburgh Courier regarding the subject.

This matter is being considered referred upon completion to the New York Field Division.

Yours truly,

J. E. Thornton
J. E. THORNTON
Special Agent in Charge

JEK:RH
100-4911

cc: New York
100-3671



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128
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&
INDEXED

1140

EX-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

264

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

FILE NO. **100-3587**

REPORT MADE AT CINCINNATI, OHIO	DATE WHEN MADE 11-15-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-6-42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> JES
TITLE GEORGE SCHUYLER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, a Negro writer and a columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier newspaper, spoke at the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio, during May, 1942, in which he talked of discrimination against the Negro, and stated that while traveling in Japan he was treated as well as he had been in the United States, and better than he had been treated in some parts of Southern United States.

AGENCY *100-3587-914*
RE *100-3587-59*
REF *100-3587-4*
BY

-C-

REFERENCE:

Letter from the Bureau, dated May 22, 1942, Bureau file No. 100-7660.

DETAILS:

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

This investigation is predicated upon reference letter from the Bureau, which transmitted information from confidential informant to the effect that **GEORGE SCHUYLER**, a Negro from New York City spoke to approximately one thousand Negroes at the First Baptist Church at Columbus, Ohio. His subject was **PROPOGANDA and PROPOGANDA METHODS**, and dealt with Negro discrimination which was largely borne out by the facts, yet the sum total effect was bad as he magnified the Negro's grievances and made a statement "Watch out for those people who wrap themselves in the flag - they have something to put across." In response to a question from the audience, he implied that Negroes would be better treated under the Japanese than they are in the United States. He also claimed that all whites have some Negro blood and visa versa.

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APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

R. C. L...

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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100-82799

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&
INDEXED

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- 1 - DIO Cincinnati
- 1 - Intl. Div.
- 2 - Pittsburgh (info)
- 2 - New York (info)
- 2 - Cincinnati

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *6-7-83* BY *SP6 BTM*

In reply to a request for an investigation, the Columbus Police Department submitted a report dated July 7, 1942, in which they advised that [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that SCHUYLER spoke under the auspices of the Vanguard League of Columbus and that SCHUYLER did not mention anything about the Negroes being better treated by the Japanese than they are by the United States Government.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that GEORGE SCHUYLER spoke at the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio before several hundred Negroes one Sunday afternoon in the early part of May, 1942. SCHUYLER'S talk was based on discrimination against the Negro and he stressed that conditions in this respect must change. During his talk, he spoke of traveling in foreign countries, among them, Japan was mentioned. A lady in the audience asked SCHUYLER how he was treated in that country. SCHUYLER replied by stating that he was treated the same in Japan as he was treated in the United States, and added that he was treated better in Japan during his visit, which was several years ago, than he had been in a number of parts of the Southern United States. SCHUYLER was very strong in his protests against the lynchings and "Jim Crow" laws that prevail in the southern states. Informant stated that SCHUYLER did not talk of the war, except to mention it in a few references, but confined himself to the discriminations practiced against the Negroes, citing instances to prove his points. He also implied that the Negro must be careful of those people who told him not to demand his rights as he helped win the war, as some white persons, especially in the South, would say that he should not raise any questions at all during the time of war. Informant advised that SCHUYLER is a well-known Negro writer, having written several books, and was a columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier Newspaper, although he lived in New York, where he was Editor of The Crises, the official organ of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. He stated that SCHUYLER was married to a white woman and had often stated he had devoted his life to lessening discrimination against the Negro.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] gave substantially the same facts as did Confidential Informant [redacted] concerning the talk of SCHUYLER and added that the Vanguard League at Columbus, Ohio, was an organization of Negroes formed to better the economic and social conditions and opportunities for the colored people in Columbus. He stated they confined their activities strictly to racial questions and included in their program attempts to improve housing conditions, employment conditions, and economic and social conditions in general. He stated that they sponsored a regular program of having outstanding Negroes in the country give talks in Columbus on the

100-3587

discrimination question. He advised that the organization was patriotic but believed that the Negroes should win a more democratic way of life as well as go all out to help win the war.

He described subject as:

Age:	60 years
Height:	5'6"
Weight:	145
Hair:	Gray
Complexion:	Light
Race:	Negro
Residence:	New York

Copies of this report are being designated for the New York and Pittsburgh offices.

- C L O S E D -

100-3587

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT KEY



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, G-2, Washington, D. C.



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

FLP:KJH
100-24049

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-7-85 BY SP6 BJA/KR

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

21878
November 30, 1942

RE: GEORGE SAMUEL SCHUYLER, alias
George S. Schuyler;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated September 22, 1942, at New York, New York.

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On October 31, 1942, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, submitted a copy of the PITTSBURGH COURIER, dated Saturday, October 31, 1942, and called attention to page 13 which contained an article written by subject. In this article subject attacks the Government for its slighting of negroes and for the lack of negroes in its foreign service. He indites the case of [redacted] who, according to subject, was recalled from Monrovia as soon as the post "became important and high U. S. and British Army and Navy officers might find themselves under his command".

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Informant further reported that in the past subject and others connected with the PITTSBURGH COURIER have indicted the Government for the treatment given to negro women in the WAACS, claiming that they were only employed as cooks, scrub women, and for other menial tasks. Informant made available a copy of the AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS of October 31, 1942, setting forth the results of an interview with [redacted] a negro woman officer in the WAACS, and contradicting the reports of the PITTSBURGH COURIER by implying that the negro women were being appointed to responsible positions in the Army.

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b7C

4 ENCL. 11
0-109 157
A clipping from the PITTSBURGH COURIER for October 31, 1942, setting out the above-mentioned article by subject, and a clipping from the AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS for October 31, 1942, setting out the above-mentioned interview, are being forwarded to the Bureau with this letter.

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Two copies of the report of Confidential Informant [redacted] are



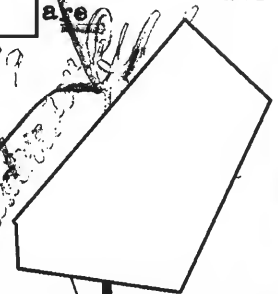
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&
INDEXED

EX-20

DEC 2 1942

FILED



NY 100-24049
Director

likewise being enclosed with this letter.

This matter is being reported for the information of the Bureau
in connection with instant investigation.

Very truly yours,


P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

Enclosures 4

c.c. NY file 65-8295

Views AND Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler
and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of
The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Perhaps the greatest compliment ever paid to me has been the failure of any influential individuals or groups to recommend me for one of the appointive jobs in Washington. Neither friend nor foe in high places has embarrassed me by offering to get my feet in the trough and for this I am profoundly grateful because the members of the Black Cabinet are, by and large, an uncomfortable, if not unhappy crew.

Consider the plight of these lads and lassies. While they are appointed as advisers on this and that phase of the New Deal program, and as such would reasonably be expected to give advice, at least on occasion, they actually give little or no advice at all and have no part in shaping policy. What advice they give is usually when outraged Negroes squawk against some particularly unpalatable discrimination. Then one of these "advisers" is packed off by train or plane to soothe the outraged Senegambians and persuade them that if they pipe down something constructive and tangible will be done for them or is in process of being done. Then the "adviser" flies back to Washington, turns in his voluminous report and parks his heels on his mahogany desk until again called upon to act as smoke screen (no pun intended!).

There is considerable unhappiness among the genus *Porkbarrelensis Africanus* because (a) many gladly accepted their jobs thinking they would be in a position to perform a real service for their people (along with copping a good salary), and because (b) most Negroes thought the same thing and expected something tangible as a result of having so many of their people holding good jobs in the Capital. Only the most naive among them can still suppose that they are there to do anything except keep the Negroes off the necks of white officials and to give the latter advice as to how best to calm the complaining colored gentry when they occasionally rebel against too painful applications of jim crow.

Almost all these officials are "Negro" officials, in the sense that they are there to deal only with "Negro" problems. One no more expects to see one of these lads or lassies assigned to general problems in his department than one expects to see a uniformed Storm Trooper sauntering into the White House or a black guest lolling in the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel. In this there is evidenced the marked political decline of the colored citizen politically. Time was when numerous powerful positions in the Federal Government were held by Negroes, but not as Negroes. One Negro was paymaster of the U. S. Navy. Another was Registrar of the Treasury and signed all U. S. money. Numerous Negroes were in the foreign service and serving in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. When I first went to Honolulu, the Collector of Internal Revenue there was a colored man.

Today there are not more than five Negroes in foreign service and they are stationed at insignificant African posts. Lester Walton, the U. S. Minister to Liberia, was recalled as soon as the Monrovia post became important and high U. S. and British Army and Navy officers might find themselves under his command.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-7-85 BY SP6 BJA/HL

The other day I met one of the Black Cabinet members on New York's Fifth Avenue and a more disgruntled fellow it would be hard to find. He admitted he had the softest job of his career and was making such money as he had never dreamed of getting back in the days of bussing dishes and snatching valises, but he loathed the whole Washington setup and envied those of us who still work for a living. Like me, he saw the Negro sinking farther and farther into segregation, with the color caste system becoming more and more rigid, and he hated to be aiding and abetting it.

I know another Black Cabinet member who is very unhappy because he took his job determined to set the world on fire and hasn't been able to raise a smudge. A man of unusual character and training, he is reduced to the phonograph job of "interpreting" departmental jim crow policies to the sceptical Negro public. He will probably feel relieved when he is drafted.

Undoubtedly these numerous Negro appointees have accomplished something in the way of group advancement since Utopia began in 1933, but there is little joy amongst them as they sadly contemplate their general futility. They derive small comfort from the fact that they are minor architects of the New Order.

ENCLOSURE

Pitts. Courier.

10/31/42

in WAACs, Leader Says

MANY JOIN ARMY ROLL

Recruiting Chief Tells of Responsible Service

WASHINGTON (ANP).—Dispelling any illusions about the WAACS, Mildred Osby, third officer, now on detail at the War Department in charge of recruiting more women for the organization, gave a highly illuminating interview last week.

"From every section of the nations," began Lieutenant Osby, "Negro women are among the hundreds who weekly swell the growing ranks of our first women's army. Social workers, school teachers, stenographers, nurses, housewives—all are converging on the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps training center at Fort Des Moines, Ia., to prepare to take over some of the jobs of their men."

Asked just what these jobs are, Lieutenant Osby replied:

Discusses Duties

"They won't directly fire anti-aircraft guns or land behind lines as parachutists, but they will make more manpower available for these tasks of war by taking over the chairs behind thousands and thousands of desks in army posts."

She then discussed the Act of

Congress which brought about the formation of the WAACS.

"We were not quite sure that the announced intent of maximum utilization of skills and knowledge of the women included the black women when the first announcements were made. We waited to be shown. But now we have the satisfaction of seeing the process of accomplishment. Our women have not been relegated to service jobs, but are found in every phase of WAAC activity, doing whatever job their training and abilities warrant.

"From Texas and Florida we find home economists engaged in teaching mess management and administering a WAAC mess. Texas and Massachusetts sent women who as teachers of physical education daily put the enrollees through their period of calisthenics. California and Illinois provided teachers for the academic battalion. Look under a jeep and chances are you'll find a girl from South Carolina and another from Connecticut absorbed in determining the 'why' of the situation. They are member of the motor transport division. WAACs love to drill and parade. You'll discover that the women instructing them hail from Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and New York.

Welcome in Des Moines

"Every week-end finds the members with invitations to the homes in Des Moines. The residents of the city are proud of the women and gratified that this site was selected for their training. As a result, there is no lack of home life.

"The basic training course covers four weeks. After this is completed

RAP KAISER CASE POLICY

Federal Church Council Sends Protest to A. F. of L.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and P. A. Franklin, leader of the AFL union which holds a contract with the Henry J. Kaiser Company on the West Coast, received a protest from the Federal Council of Churches this week regarding the much discussed Jim Crow tactics used against colored workers in Portland, Ore.

The telegrams of protest, signed by the Federal Council of Churches, two secretaries, James Myers and George E. Haynes, were sent to both Green and Franklin.

"We of the Federal Council," the

the auxiliary (equivalent to the army private) may be immediately assigned to duty or sent to a specialist school for further training in signal communications, motor transportation, administration or as bakers or cooks.

"WAAC officers are now stationed in more than 50 main army recruiting and induction stations throughout the country, although application blanks and literature may be secured from any of the more than 300 substations."

telegrams said, "are greatly concerned about the serious race discrimination in some unions of the Federation and urge your body set up a strong committee to investigate such discrimination as a means toward conforming to President Roosevelt's executive order. We have repeatedly urged removal of such race discrimination and we would heartily cooperate."

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(Page #1)

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b7D

Report of:

Re:- George S. Schuler Schuyler

Re:- U.S. Minister to Liberia

Sat. October 31, 1942.

Re:- Pittsburgh Courier

Re:- Amsterdam News Star.

71870

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-7-85 BY SP 6 BJA/KE

George S. Schuyler

Attach to this report, you will find a copy of the Pittsburgh Courier, dated Sat. October 31. On the second section, Page #13, is another of George S. Schuyler's article, in which he tells the Negro public that, "Lester Walton, a Negro, and the U.S. Minister to Liberia, was recalled as soon as the Monrovia (Capital of Liberia) post, became important, and high U.S. and British Army and Navy officers, might find themselves, under his command! As already stated in my other reports, Schuyler, is one of a certain group who is always to trying to build up a case of, discrimination through his articles in the Pittsburgh Courier. Sometime ago, this same group, said that the Negro women WAACs, were only use as, cooks, scrubwomen, and other menial work assignments, thereby discouraging them to join, up. I, have personally personally heard women and men saying the things, as the result of these Newspaper articles. However, it was not until the News Star carried an Associated Negro Press--Sat. Oct. 31.--interview with Mildred Oso a Negro WAAC, 3rd. officer attached to the War Dept. was anything done to remove the wrong impression. Attached to this report is a copy of the paper.

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